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382 **R PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1980 Established 1887

R — PARIS: Wednesday, cloudy with rain.
LONDON: Wednesday, variable. Temp 12-
NEL: Moderate ROME: Wednesday, rain.
FRANKFURT: Wednesday, cloudy with
41-55. NEW YORK: Wednesday, fair. Temp.

ONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

Algeria	4.00 Din.	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	1.57.50	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din.	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	20 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$1.10	Kenya	Shs 13.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	450 Mils	Kuwait	420 Fils	Saud. Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£L3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	1.Din. 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	20 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	35 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.90 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	5.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 F.fl.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80 Sc.
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	30 D.

anians Rebuff rter's Gesture

to Free Assets, End Embargo Release of Hostages Is Refused

Agency Dispatches

— Iran Tuesday re- lent Carter's offer to ssets and resume nor- return for the release erican hostages.

ohammed Ali Rajaie as saying that Iran egotiate on the hos- pare parts for its U.S. pment to help in its

io said: "The govern- will not give Carter ignal and will not al- ow off this signal on decision and bring s of an imminent so- ostages issue.

obvious to us that e evil plots to crush ould never tolerate a nder the banner of deceitful words can pro-American groups

nt by the official ra- y was an answer to conciliatory state- about releasing Ira- n the United States a trade embargo if hostages.

ntains Neutrality

s, meanwhile, Secre- Edmund Muskie said ere are indications ready to begin nego- ease of the hostages, yet begun.

signals from time to here have been some ut we are not at that . Muskie said, refer- ation, including that etary of State Henry at the increase in ming out of Wash- hat negotiations had

also said that the was not abandoning f neutrality in the that Washington ward Iran in return of the hostages.

Mr. Carter's state- United States would sanctions against tages were released, id: "What he [Mr. aying is what has y from the begin- would undo what ould undo what we

on, the State Depart- sday that Katherine wife of one of the tages, had an unan- ing last weekend in ith Mr. Rajaie as a of the Family Liai- oup, an organization the hostages. Details were not disclosed.

A representative of the organization, who asked not to be identified, said the meeting lasted a half hour and was arranged at Mrs. Keough's request. She is the wife of William Keough, the principal of a school for American children in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Rajaie Briefs Khomeini

The Iranian news agency said that Mr. Rajaie met with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to brief him on his recent trip to New York, where Mr. Rajaie presented Iran's case against Iraq to the UN Security Council.

"There was no question of discussion with the United States," the news agency quoted Mr. Rajaie as saying after his meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini. Tehran radio quoted him as saying: "Negotiations will not be considered even though they [the United States] might for example offer to provide us with spare parts."

The Iraqi foreign minister, Sadoun Hammadi, warned Tuesday that U.S. arms shipments to Iran would be interpreted in Baghdad as direct U.S. involvement in the war. "The hostage issue should not serve as an opportunity for the United States to become involved in the war through supplying Iran with arms," the Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Qabas quoted him as saying.

Fighting at Abadan

On the war front, Iran said that Abadan's battered garrison beat back Iraqi tank assaults Tuesday on the Iranian city's main gate at the Bahmanshir River bridge. But Iraqi forces reportedly pressed the attack and hurled mortar barrages at the oil refining center.

Iraq said that its tank forces were hammering at Abadan, and Baghdad radio claimed that 38 Iranians were killed in Abadan and in house-to-house fighting in Khorramshahr, 10 miles to the north.

Iran's military command reported that there were artillery exchanges near Dezful, 150 miles north of Abadan, and that Iranian helicopter gunships attacked Iraqi troops, killing at least 100.

At the United Nations, the 92-nation nonaligned group decided in a closed meeting late Tuesday to set up a goodwill mission of five or six foreign ministers for a new attempt to stop the war.

A previous goodwill mission, initiated by Islamic nations and headed by President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan, began more than three weeks ago and has never been disbanded.

The new group wants the com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



An Iraqi militiaman stands guard as a bulldozer paves a desert road near Ahwaz, Iran.

Associated Press

Iraqis Hurriedly Build Road to Ahwaz

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

AHWAZ, Iran — Hundreds of Iraqi civilian bulldozers, graders and other pieces of earth-moving equipment are building a highway across the conquered Iranian desert near here.

Stretched across the hot, barren landscape, one of the most unpleasant in the world, the bright orange and lime-yellow machines are carving the new road rapidly toward the Iraqi forward positions nearly encircling Ahwaz, the capital of Iran's oil-rich Khuzistan Province.

The new road appears to indicate Iraqi plans for a lengthy siege of Iran's western flank, and perhaps even the takeover of its oil areas, increasingly hinted at in Iraqi propaganda speaking of Khuzistan as an area that is historically Arab rather than Persian.

The road is obviously intended to move supplies and equipment forward to the front as what began as a quick thrust of tanks racing across the desert has turned into a static siege. It could also be used to ferry infantry troops — virtually unseen here — for a final assault.

The slightest move raises clouds of fine, choking dust and great yellowing swathes of tan smoke hang over the construction area.

Working Fast

The workers wear their checked Arab scarves, or kaffiyehs, wrapped tight around their heads and mouths as they run the machines back and forth, leveling, compressing and even pouring a fine layer of tar across the new strip of highway. They are working fast. Rather than beginning at one point and moving forward, the machines are stretched out over miles, working simultaneously. Stretches that were rough desert early Monday morning were driveable late in the day.

At the forward position — which the colonel in charge of an armored unit described as roughly 9 to 10 kilometers from the city — tanks, trucks and artillery are dug in, spread across hundreds of acres of flat landscape. From the look of the carefully laid out positions, the troops appear to have been there for some time.

There appeared to be little activity Monday, although occasionally the cannons loosed a barrage in the direction of Ahwaz.

Iraqi officials said Ahwaz was encircled, but under questioning later amended this to "surrounded on three sides."

The Iraqi colonel received a small group of foreign journalists, who arrived here after a 12-hour trip across the desert, in his command bunker, a hole carved out underneath an armored personnel carrier. He said he was "following the plan of the political leadership," according to a Ministry of Information interpreter, and that the "Persians were racists and aggressive." He said he had moved swiftly into position and had captured more than 100 tanks.

The colonel said many Iranians had abandoned their arms and equipment and fled.

Asked, then, why he was not already in the city instead of sitting in the desert outside of it, the colonel, after some discussion with the interpreter, replied: "We are following the plan of the political leadership."

Report to Central Committee

Brezhnev Cites Harvest, Reports Food Shortages

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Leonid Brezhnev hinted Tuesday that the nation's vital grain harvest will be worse than anticipated this fall.

In a major economic report to the regular fall meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee, which formulates party policy, Mr. Brezhnev laid special stress on the problems of agriculture. He said the country was still having grave trouble supplying the cities and industrial centers with such foodstuffs as milk and meat.

The Soviet leader said he wanted to talk not about steel or transportation or energy, but about farming and consumer products, which he called questions on whose solution the living conditions of the Soviet people most directly depend. In the wake of the strikes in Poland, which were motivated in part by shortages, Mr. Brezhnev seemed to be saying to his own people that their government was conscious of their needs.

To ease the political tensions growing out of meat shortages, the Soviet Union had hoped this year for a near-record grain harvest of 235 million tons, much of which would have been used as fodder. The latest U.S. Department of Agriculture estimate anticipates a yield of only 205 million tons, but it now appears that the figure will be even lower.

Mr. Brezhnev told Tuesday's meeting, on the eve of a three-day session of the Supreme Soviet, the country's nominal legislature, that the grain harvest over the last five years would average more than 200 million tons a year, but he did not say how much more. If the average barely tops 200 million tons, the 1980 figure would be calamitously low — about 165 million tons.

But the burden of expert opinion suggested that the total would probably be somewhere between 190 and 200 million tons. Soviet agricultural sources have predicted in recent days that it will be at the lower end of that range — a disappointing result, but not a disastrous one like that of last year, when only 179 million tons of wheat was harvested.

In a move that underlined continuing Soviet farm problems, the Central Committee elected Mikhail Gorbachov, a 49-year-old agricultural specialist, as a full member of the ruling Politburo.

Mr. Gorbachov has spent most of his career in the party bureaucracy in Stavropol, where he was born. Stavropol is a city of 250,000 in the grain-growing steppes just north of the Caucasus Mountains.

Two years ago, he came to Moscow as secretary for agricultural affairs of the Central Committee. If he stays out of political trouble, and particularly if he improves Soviet agricultural output, he would be an obvious candidate some day for one of the senior positions in the Soviet hierarchy.

The committee also named Tikhon Kiselev, who last week became the party leader in Belorussia, as a candidate member of the Politburo.



Leonid Brezhnev

AP

Swiss Passes Snowbound

ZURICH (UPI) — All of Switzerland's ten main Alpine passes are closed because of snow, the Swiss Touring Club said Tuesday. Skiing has started a month earlier than usual in some high mountain regions because of the heavy snow — as much as 16 inches in some areas.

U.S. Delays Testing Of Cruise Missile

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Defense Department officials said they have permitted a six-month delay in the testing of the new ground-launched Cruise missile, thus jeopardizing its scheduled initial deployment to Western Europe in December, 1983.

The delay appeared likely to complicate an already tangled dispute over the new weapon with U.S. allies in Europe, some of which have been reluctant to have the missile placed on their soil, and with the Soviet Union, which has been eager to block its deployment.

Informed military officials blamed the delay — the second in the $2.7-billion program — on technical difficulties in the computers and communications equipment that control the highly sophisticated flying torpedo. While the missile itself has been developed from existing technology, much of its control mechanism is new.

The officials said funding for the program has been adequate but the delay will increase the price, because of inflation, and thus may cause problems with the 1982 budget currently being put together. The program calls for spending $355 million to buy 54 of the missiles in 1982, up from a purchase of 11 missiles for $99 million in 1981. Development costs were scheduled to drop from a high of $68 million in 1981 to $53 million the following year.

Great Faith

The ground-launched Cruise missile is one of a family of missiles in which the administration has put great faith. After President Carter decided that the Air Force would not build the new B-1 bomber, the Pentagon pushed ahead with an air-launched Cruise missile that could be fired by B-52 bombers flying 1,500 miles from their targets.

Other members of the family are a submarine-launched missile, a missile designed to be fired from surface ships, and another to be fired from tactical fighter planes. The ground-launched Cruise missile, about 20 feet long with stubby wings, would be fired from a canister towed by a truck and would fly at 500 mph to a target more than 1,500 miles away.

The missile, flying only a few hundred feet above ground to escape radar detection and counterattack, would be guided by a computer. If the missile wandered off course, sensors would tell the computer to make a flight correction.

Last December, after political wrangling caused a seven-month delay in the program, members of NATO agreed to allow the United States to deploy 464 ground-launched Cruise missiles in the Western European countries, along with 108 Pershing II medium-range ballistic missiles. All would be armed with nuclear warheads.

Greater Flexibility

The administration wants to deploy the Cruise and Pershing missiles, known as theater nuclear weapons, to counter Soviet deployment of a new missile, the SS-20, and to give the alliance greater flexibility in responding to a Soviet threat.

Officials in Washington said the Cruise missile, with its potentially high degree of accuracy, would enhance U.S. ability to execute its evolving nuclear strategy, enunciated in Presidential Directive 59, which calls for aiming at military forces, command centers, and communications links as well as population centers.

Many Europeans opposed deployment on their soil, contending the missiles would make them targets for Soviet attack. But Britain has agreed to have 160 of the missiles posted there, beginning in late 1983. West Germany has also agreed to have the missiles, but Belgium and the Netherlands have reportedly had second thoughts.

The Soviet Union has denounced the plan because the new missiles could hit targets within the Soviet Union itself. Some government and military industry officials said privately that deployment of the Cruise missile may be dropped in negotiations with the Soviet Union in return for Soviet withdrawal of the SS-20.

Difficulties

The prime contractor for the ground-launched Cruise missile is the Convair Division of General Dynamics, in San Diego, Calif. A company spokesman in Washington said that any comment on the program would have to come from the Pentagon, which insists that it would meet the deadline for deployment despite the delay.

Informed officials said that the main delay was in the programming for computers to be housed in a control van to relay last-minute instructions to the computers in the missile.

In addition, there have been difficulties in developing the right package of radios to go into the control van so that senior officials in Europe, acting on instructions from the president relayed through the Pentagon, could communicate with the crews of the Cruise missiles that would be dispersed across the European countryside to escape Soviet attack.

About a month ago, the officials here said, they became aware that the development was about five months behind schedule. They considered going ahead with the testing phase. But the Air Force, which will man and deploy the missiles, insisted on having the computer and communications package completed before starting to test.

Thus, the officials said, the testing phase, originally set for next June, would be postponed six months.

Detained U.S. Businessman Reportedly Names Others

Marcos Says American Led Bomb Drive

By David Briscoe
The Associated Press

MANILA — President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines Tuesday accused an American held in detention here of responsibility for the bombing campaign that Mr. Marcos said was designed to overthrow or kill him.

Shortly afterward, presidential guards arrested Jovito Salonga, an opposition leader, in his hospital bed after Mr. Marcos also linked him to the campaign, Mr. Salonga's wife said.

Mr. Marcos, 63, said that he had personally interrogated Victor Lovely Jr., a Philippine-born American businessman arrested last month in connection with the bombings, and concluded that Mr. Lovely had directed "a conspiracy ... to destabilize the government through terrorism."

The alleged plot involves the bombing of public places, the killing of civilians, and the "assassination of high-ranking civilian and military officers, including the president," Mr. Marcos said.

Five major bomb attacks have occurred in Manila since August.

Mr. Marcos ordered the arrest of nine opposition leaders, including Mr. Salonga, and 21 others Monday for alleged involvement in the bombings. He said that "many others" also faced arrest, but did not name them.

Guards at Hospital

Lydia Salonga said that a colonel in Mr. Marcos' presidential guard battalion served her husband with an arrest warrant Tuesday at the Manila Medical Center.

Mr. Salonga, 60, a senator until Mr. Marcos decreed martial law in 1972, entered a hospital for treatment of asthma. Three presidential guards posted themselves outside Mr. Salonga's hospital room and required all visitors to sign a logbook before entering. Reporters were barred from seeing the patient after his arrest.

Interviewed at his bedside a few hours before his arrest, Mr. Salonga warned that Mr. Marcos may fall into a trap if he resorts to "illegitimate arrests" to counter urban guerrilla bombings in Manila. Himself a victim of a terrorist bomb in 1971, Mr. Salonga denied any links to the latest bombings.

"It's a little funny to me because the bombing for which I suffered in 1971 has not yet been solved and they are dragging me into this bombing that they apparently cannot solve," he said.

"I should be the last man on earth to be validly suspected."

The former senator was the only opposition member on the list living in the Philippines. The other eight live in the United States.

The arrest order followed a bomb attack Sunday at a congress of American travel agents. Eighteen persons were injured in the blast.

The explosion occurred 20 rows behind Mr. Marcos, who had just given a speech calling Philippine terrorism "a nightmare which we hope is past and gone." He was unhurt.

An anti-Marcos group called the April 6 Liberation Movement claimed responsibility for the attack. The group earlier claimed the bombing of four tourist hotels Oct. 4.

Mr. Marcos has ruled the Philippines for 14 years — the first six as head of a U.S.-style government and the last eight under martial law.

He has close ties to the United States, which maintains military bases in the former U.S. possession. Washington recently asked Mr. Marcos to ease his martial law

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Marcos' Call for Arrest of Exiles Could Cause Tensions With U.S.

By William Branigin
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The order Monday by President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines for the arrest of 30 political opponents, including some exiles living in the United States, is putting the Carter administration and Filipino opposition groups here in a tight spot that could lead to an unwanted confrontation.

Mr. Marcos has accused several exiles of involvement in a wave of terrorist bombings, the latest of which injured as many as 20 persons, including seven Americans, in Manila on Sunday.

The leading Filipino opponents of Mr. Marcos in the United States denied any connection with the mysterious April 6 Liberation Movement, which has claimed responsibility for many of the bombings, including Sunday's blast at the annual convention of the American Society of Travel Agents.

The U.S.-based opponents, however, said that while they disapproved of the group's terrorist tactics, they sympathized with its stated aim of restoring democracy to the Philippines after eight years of martial law.

U.S. Awaits Evidence

The Carter administration has advised all Filipino opposition groups and leaders here that they can say what they want, but may face prosecution if they are connected with anti-government violence in the Philippines, according to State Department officials.

While the administration apparently has stopped short of a crackdown on the groups or a full-scale investigation as demanded by Mr. Marcos, it apparently is keeping a close eye on the exiles' activities in an effort to mollify Mr. Marcos. The Philippines has long been a close ally of the United States, with the two governments bound by a defense treaty.



Benigno Aquino Jr.

AP

"We're standing on one foot on a chalk line right now," a State Department official said, adding that the department was awaiting promised evidence from the Philippines government that would link some of the exiles here with the bombings in Manila. If the Philippines provides the evidence and the Justice Department deems it substantive, an investigation could be ordered into possible violations of U.S. laws, the official said.

"We will not investigate any political organization unless we have evidence they are breaking the law," the official said.

Any established link with the Manila bombings could be punishable under the U.S. Neutrality Act, which prohibits conspiracies to forcibly overthrow allied governments, or the Arms Export and Munitions Control Act, which bars the unauthorized export of arms and explosives from the United States, officials said.

So far, officials said, there is no evidence to support Philippines government allegations that anti-Marcos terrorists have set up training camps in Arizona and California, and that moderate Filipino exile leaders here have masterminded the bombings.

But contacts between these leaders and members of Filipino guerrilla groups have contributed to suspicions that a "U.S. connection" may exist.

Among the opponents Mr. Marcos has blamed for the bombings, and whose arrest he is seeking, is Benigno Aquino Jr., the former senator who currently is a fellow at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs.

Mr. Aquino came to the United States in May for a heart operation after serving eight years in jail in the Philippines for his opposition to Mr. Marcos. Mr. Aquino called Sunday's bombing "unfortunate," but said that Mr. Marcos had only himself to blame for it.

Aquino Denies Involvement

While denying involvement with any Filipino guerrilla group, Mr. Aquino said: "I support any opposition to Mr. Marcos." He said that the April 6 Liberation Movement had sought his leadership in two unsolicited manifestos sent to him — the latest dated Sept. 27, 1980 — but that he did not know the group's members and "would

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

d Takes 2 Gambles ed With Future Risks

id B. Ottaway
ton Post Service

S — Syrian Presi- Assad, struggling to lation abroad and tion at home, has biggest gambles ever to power 10 years th. Within a month he signed, first, a agreement with Li- a controversial treaty with the Soviet Un-

utation for extreme careful calculation, wo latest, headline- ions at first seem to- character, so loaded risks for the future of oled regime.

accord with Libya's Moamer Qadhafi, if the letter, could easi- ous internal unrest, rather than strength- . And Mr. Assad's ity with Moscow, at ormous strains and ces within the Arab well serve to isolate ner.

h outcomes that Mr. ies and even some nalic observers here redicting, with poten- onsequences for his

erent View

of Damascus is to- Syrian officials ar- unity accord will sad's popularity and the chief standard -Arabism, an ideal s enormous appeal rab masses and re- ary objective of his Ba'ath (Renaissance)

with the Soviet Un- her hand, will estab- he main Arab coun- Israeli military might l of the radical Con- frontation Front against the Camp David accords. This, officials here feel, will force the West to deal with Syria and end its exclusion from international councils of peace.

In the wake of the treaty, the Syrian press is hailing Mr. Assad as the commander of the battle against Camp David and confidently asserting that "calculations in the region cannot be made without taking Syria into account."

"Who is isolated?" retorted a Syrian official. "Even those who want to flatter the U.S. administration do not dare to support [Camp David] in front of their people," he said. "Syria has all the Arab people on its side regardless of their government or the Camp David parties."

Syrian Bravado

This Syrian bravado of righteousness and certainty of cause stands out against a background of regional isolation and internal political difficulties.

Mr. Assad, an asute master of realpolitik, has apparently decided he has the best chance to overcome these obstacles through the twin gambits of closer ties with Libya and the Soviet Union.

Libya, after all, has the wealth to offset easily the possible loss of more than $1 billion in conservative Arab nation assistance to Syria. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, alone has the sophisticated military wherewithal to match Israel's American-provided arsenal and perhaps most importantly to keep Mr. Assad's armed forces the solid pillar of his regime it has been to date.

The Syrian government has already leaked a report here that Libyan strongman Qadhafi has expedited, since the signing of the Syrian-Libyan unity agreement on Sept 10, $1 billion to Moscow to pay for new Syrian arms and another $600 million directly here to relieve an acute shortage of hard currency.

INSIDE

Campaign '80

Ronald Reagan's efforts to capture New York's 41 electoral votes, a prize that would almost guarantee him the White House, are being hindered by doubts within his own party and countered by an all-out effort by President Carter to lock in traditional Democrats, especially in New York City. Page 3. Meanwhile, after hours of wrangling, representatives of the two candidates agreed to schedule a debate between the two candidates in late October. The representatives agreed on a format for the debate, but were still trying to agree on a date and place. Page 2.

Cruise Missile

Defense Department officials say that they have permitted a six-month delay in the testing of the new ground-launched Cruise missile, thus jeopardizing its scheduled initial deployment to Western Europe in December 1983. Page 2.

Independent Polish Union Tells Workers Not to Stage Walkout

The Associated Press

WARSAW — The leaders of Poland's largest independent union told its 7 million members Tuesday not to strike, holding out the prospect that the union may receive its charter this week.

Lech Walesa, leader of the Solidarity Union, rejected member demands for a strike to protest government delays in approving the charter. He said a Warsaw court would hold a hearing on the matter Friday that may end in approval of the charter.

The Polish government granted workers the right to form independent trade unions as part of a labor agreement in September settling more than a month of strikes that began in the Gdansk shipyards on the Baltic coast and spread throughout the country's industrial heartland.

They are the first independent trade unions in the Soviet bloc.

Mr. Walesa and other Solidarity leaders, meeting in a Silesian mining district, said a strike would be counterproductive. Some members of Solidarity, which claims more than 7 million members in 49 locals, had argued for a Nov. 4 deadline for charter approval.

But Kazimierz Switon, a leader of the Katowice local in the southern industrial belt, said in an interview Tuesday that a strike would be devastating to the already crippled Polish economy.

"A strike would only hurt the workers themselves," he said. "We do not have enough food right now. If there is a strike, we would face famine and total chaos."

Mr. Switon said he was confident the Solidarity charter would be approved, perhaps at the Friday court session. He said he would not object to a compromise on the wording of the charter explicitly to recognize the leading role of the Communist Party, as the government has demanded.

Mr. Walesa said Monday he opposed the change because the charter submitted by the union recognizes the Polish constitution and thus implicitly acknowledges the leading role of the party.

At a rally of some 10,000 supporters Monday night in Katowice, Mr. Switon asked the crowd to clap their hands if they preferred to keep working rather than strike. There was a burst of applause.

He said in the interview that the union must be "very, very careful not to make any sort of mistake right now." Mr. Switon said some hard-line government officials were looking for pretexts to justify an assault on the movement.

The government-controlled press reported Tuesday on Mr. Walesa's tour of southern Poland. All the newspapers mentioned him by name and listed the towns he visited. Trybuna Ludu, the party newspaper, also carried a man-in-the-street interview on the union charter — the first conciliatory act by the paper toward the independent movement.

Warsaw Pact Talks End

WARSAW (UPI) — Warsaw Pact foreign ministers ended a two-day meeting Monday by calling for a European disarmament conference, saying they were willing to discuss the limitation of all types of armament.

A communique released by the official Polish news agency PAP called for "concrete steps" to be taken at the upcoming Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to "lessen international tensions, to continue and deepen the policy of detente."

The ministers, including Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, ignored the worker unrest in Poland and the establishment of independent trade unions, which has alarmed the Soviet bloc countries.

Gierek Leaves Hospital

WARSAW (AP) — Former Polish Communist leader Edward Gierek, 67, was pronounced out of danger Tuesday and released from the hospital, PAP said. Doctors treating him said he will now begin a long convalescence at a spa.

Mr. Gierek, deposed in the wake of Poland's summer strikes, is to answer for errors and mistakes during his term of office as party leader 1970 to 1980, when "he is able to do so," as the party central committee has decided.

Santa Claus Wins One For the Boys

The Associated Press

MACCLESFIELD, England (AP) — Father Christmas — the British counterpart of Santa Claus — is a man and cannot be played by a woman, Britain's Equal Opportunities Commission has ruled. So John Shelton can advertise for a male Santa at the department store he manages.

Mr. Shelton said Monday that he asked the commission's advice when someone pointed out to him that if he advertised for a Father Christmas, he might have to advertise for a Mother Christmas, also.

Except in special cases, the Sex Discrimination Act bars employers from advertising for a man or a woman. Instead they advertise for a "person." But Mr. Shelton said that an official of the Equal Opportunities Commission said that the act is being waived for him because being male is a "genuine occupation qualification" for Santa.

W. Germans Arrest 3 on Spying Charges

The Associated Press

KARLSRUHE, West Germany — Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of spying for East Germany, the Federal Prosecutor's Office said Tuesday. It was the second series of espionage arrests in less than a week.

Authorities said a man charged with acting as a secret agent for East Germany was picked up Saturday with a Munich couple accused of aiding him. Last Friday two men were arrested in southern West Germany and accused of trying to recruit an industry manager as an East German agent, authorities said.

U.S. Delegate Says Unesco Has Altered Media Accord

By Paul Churkow
The Associated Press

BELGRADE — A U.S. delegate has charged that Unesco officials have tampered with the wording of a draft agreement on freedom of international news reporting, bringing closer an expected showdown between the West and Communist and Third World nations at the conference of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization this week.

U.S. delegate William Harley said Monday night that at least two parts of the agreement reached in Paris in April to create machinery for a new "communications order" have been significantly altered by the Unesco secretariat.

He said the proposed draft before the conference dropped a clause in the Paris agreement that said a 35-nation advisory council to oversee the new program must operate on the principle of consensus. He said this should be restored as "an essential safeguard of minority interests."

Mr. Harley said the proposed resolution also altered the guarantee in the Paris accord that the advisory council would "participate directly" in the selection of the program director and reviews of its projects. Instead, the resolution assigns this to the Unesco secretariat and Director-General Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, who are spearheading the attack on Western news organizations.

Informed sources said that to counter this, the U.S. and British governments have introduced into the negotiations a number of principles to safeguard free expression, oppose censorship and promote free access by journalists to sources of information.

They said that in the communications portion of Unesco's $625 million budget for the next three years, the organization plans to promote concepts that would increase Unesco involvement in the sensitive area of satellite communications and muzzle reporting considered critical to Third World regimes.

"We are tired of this war of attrition and feel now is the time to draw the line," said one ranking British delegate.

An aide to Mr. M'Bow said that "if both sides decide to maintain a tough line now, a rupture might be unavoidable."

Playing 'Nanny'

Western nations objected to portions of the budget calling for an international code of ethics for journalists, some form of "international protection for journalists" and a definition of "responsible" reporting as news serving the greater aims of social, economic and political development.

U.S. delegate Elie Abel accused Unesco last week of trying to play "nanny" with its protection proposal, adding that he knew of no case where a journalist had asked for the organization's protection.

But France's National Federation of Journalists' Unions sent a telegram this week asking Mr. M'Bow to intervene over the detention in Lusaka, Zambia, of Francois Gros, regional chief of bureau of the French news agency Agence France-Presse. Mr. Gros was detained Friday.

In its telegram, the federation said it had learned with great distress of the detention, which came "at the same time that your organization is prolonging an important debate on news."

It asked that Mr. M'Bow "intervene so that our colleague be freed and enabled to exercise his professional activities without hindrance."

Firms to Raise North Sea Rig

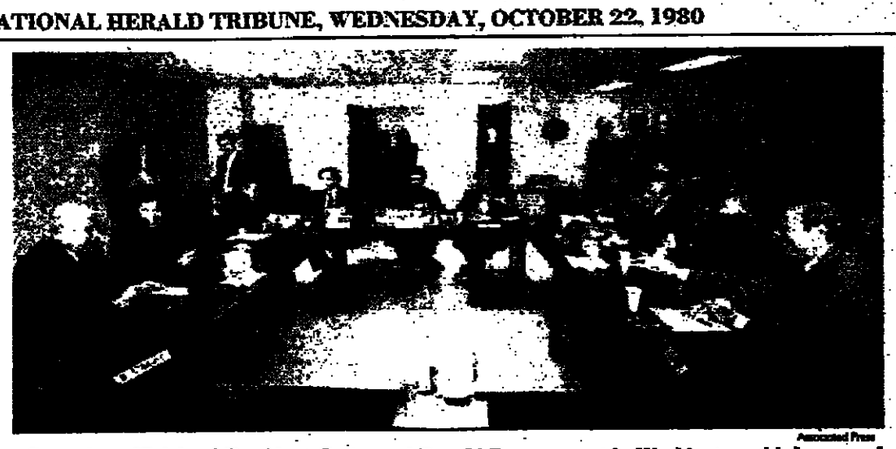
United Press International

STAVANGER, Norway — The Alexander Kalland "floating hotel" platform, which capsized in the North Sea last March and killed 123 oil workers, will be turned upright by next week, a spokesman for the Nicoverken Norge Co. said Tuesday.

The huge platform, used as a rest stopover for oil workers, is located midway between northeast England and Denmark. It collapsed when huge waves broke off one of its five legs. The bodies of 38 workers are still missing.

Nicoverken, with the British company, Structural Dynamics Ltd., have been preparing for the operation for several weeks and were scheduled to start Wednesday. They are to use pontoons filled with air and hope to complete the work in one week.

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Associated Press

Campaign officials of President Carter and Ronald Reagan meet in Washington with League of Women Voters representatives to discuss a debate between the presidential candidates. At right is James Baker, senior Reagan adviser; at left is Robert Strauss, the Carter campaign chairman.

Date, Place Undecided; Format Kept Secret

Reagan-Carter Debate Set for This Month

By Jack Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — After hours of wrangling, representatives of President Carter and Republican presidential nominee Ronald Reagan have agreed to schedule a debate between the two candidates before the end of the month.

The representatives agreed on a format for the debate, but were still trying to agree on a date and place.

The debate, which both candidates consider crucial in their close race for the presidency, will be held either in Cleveland or Washington, according to aides to Mr. Carter and Mr. Reagan. Independent candidate John Anderson has been excluded from the debate.

The League of Women Voters, which is sponsoring the event, had previously invited the two candidates to debate in Cleveland Oct. 28. However, Reagan representatives suggested Monday that the debate be held in Washington and that the date be moved closer to the Nov. 4 election, perhaps the day before.

Time for Corrections

"We were willing to give them any date between Oct. 28 and Nov. 3," James Baker, a senior Reagan campaign adviser, said. "They prefer the 26th."

Earlier Mr. Baker had proposed both publicly and in the negotiations with Mr. Carter's representatives that the debate be held Nov. 3. Mr. Carter's aides rejected that suggestion.

Jody Powell, the White House press secretary, said that would leave "no time for anybody to be called for misstatements, contradictions and inaccuracies."

"You really need time for when somebody intentionally or unintentionally misrepresents a situation," Mr. Powell said. "You need time for that to be pointed out."

Mr. Carter and Vice President Walter Mondale also had called for the scheduling of a debate between the vice presidential candidates, but the Reagan camp rejected that proposal. Reagan aides said that the Republican candidate's running mate, George Bush, needed to remain on the campaign trial in behalf of the Republican ticket until the Nov. 4 election.

Mr. Baker said the Reagan campaign has only two "real surrogates" campaigning, Mr. Bush and former President Ford. "We can't take Bush off the road for two to three days at the same time we've got Reagan down," he said.

"It's clear they just don't want Bush to debate the vice president," said Richard Moe, Mr. Mondale's chief of staff, who attended most of Monday's negotiations for the Carter-Reagan debate.

Representatives who attended the session said that there was a lot of wrangling back and forth over the format as well as the date and site of the debate. They refused to discuss details of the format until the League of Women Voters officially announces the time and place of the debate.

'A Matter of Image'

Those attending the session included league officials, Reagan campaign strategists Mr. Baker, Dean Burch and William Carruthers, and Carter campaign strategists Mr. Powell, Robert Strauss and Gerald Rafshoon.

Reagan strategists said that the former California governor probably will take off about four days from his campaign schedule to prepare for the debate.

"We think the governor is going to do fine in the debate," said a top Reagan campaign aide. "We want the debate to show people that they can be comfortable with him.

"We don't think you can win this debate with a lot of facts and figures. You have to have some facts, but it's mostly a matter of image. We expect Reagan to at least hold his own and probably do better. As long as he holds his own with the president of the United States, that's a victory."

Mr. Carter also will spend several days preparing for the debate, according to his strategists, but he is expected to keep his time away from the campaign trail to a minimum.

The president, according to his aides, hopes that the debate will show that he has a much better grasp of crucial issues and that Mr. Reagan lacks the experience and knowledge to occupy the Oval Office.

Marcos Blames American For Bombing Campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

restrictions, and the Philippine leader promised to open communication with his opposition shortly before the first bombings occurred.

Mr. Marcos said the names on the list — including a U.S. businessman, a Catholic priest and former senators of the outlawed Congress, were provided by Mr. Lovely, who turned state's evidence following his arrest in Manila last month for possession of explosives.

Rivals Dominate List

Opposition members noted, however, that most of the names belong to persons whom Mr. Marcos considers rivals, such as former senators Benigno Aquino, Raul Manglapus and Sergio Osmena, and former newspaper publisher Eugenio Lopez Jr..

Government sources said it would be difficult to arrest many of the people on the list because they lived in the United States, which does not have an extradition treaty with the Philippines.

But Mr. Marcos said he was "sure the law will catch up with them. They are Filipinos. Someday, they will have to return."

The list — with its emphasis on exiled dissidents — is consistent with the Marcos government's position that the attacks are the work of a small group of radicals without popular support in the Philippines.

Opposition members contend that the theory is false, but convenient, since it provides the government with an excuse to extend martial law in the guise of protecting the people.

Mr. Marcos said that Mr. Lovely, severely wounded when a bomb police claimed he was rigging in his YMCA dormitory exploded, agreed to turn state witness "because of a change of heart" after realizing that innocent civilians had been hurt by the bombings.

Authorities say that Mr. Marcos has been the target of 10 assassination attempts since declaring martial law in 1972.

Twenty-seven persons, including 10 military men and two former senators, are in detention pending their military trial here starting Nov. 3 for an alleged coup attempt on New Year's Eve.

U.S. Answer To Marcos

(Continued from Page 1)

like to know what their overall plan is."

Mr. Aquino said, however, that while recovering in Dallas from his heart operation he had been visited by three men who "outlined plans for bombings" in the Philippines and by members of the Moro National Liberation Front, a Moslem guerrilla group fighting for autonomy in the southern Philippines. He also said that in July he went on a trip during which he learned about guerrilla training grounds in Latin America and the Middle East.

Another opponent whose arrest is sought by Mr. Marcos is Raul Manglapus, the leader of the Movement for a Free Philippines. Mr. Manglapus ridiculed the charge that he was linked to the recent bombings, saying: "They give us too much credit to be able to start things from 10,000 miles away."

Communists Lose Votes In Finland Municipal Ballot

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — The Communists suffered a clear loss while the opposition Conservative Party and the ruling Social Democratic and Center parties chalked up gains, according to near complete returns in Finland's local election Sunday and Monday.

The chairman of the Communist Party, Aarne Saarinen, said his party's loss was the price it had to pay for sitting in the four-party, center-left coalition. The Communist Party got 16.7 percent of the popular vote, a drop of 1.8 perdent from the municipal elections four years ago and of 1.2 percent from last year's parliamentary elections.

Political observers said that the Communists were hurt more by the recent developments in Poland than by local issues.

Among the other coaliton partners the Social Democrats had 25.6 percent of the vote and the Center Party 18.7 percent. The Conservative Party, which has been in opposition for 14 years in national politics, continued a winning streak with 23.1 percent.

About 77.8 percent of the 3.5-million eligible voters went to the polls to elect 12,500 members of 445 municipal councils.

Begin Rejects Pleas on Mayors Of West Bank

Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin refused the request Tuesday night of two prominent West Bank mayors who asked him to overturn the deportations of their colleagues, Hebron Mayor Faad Kawasme and Halhoul Mayor Mohammed Milhem. It was Mr. Begin's first meeting with Palestinian leaders.

Mr. Begin met for an hour and 40 minutes in his office with Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij and Gaza Mayor Rashid Shawa. Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem were deported May 3 for allegedly making militant public statements shortly before an Arab ambush attack in Hebron, which left six Israeli settlers dead.

Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawa asked Mr. Begin to reverse the deportations on humanitarian grounds, reportedly suggesting that Mr. Kawasme and Mr. Milhem return to their homes but not be allowed to remain in public office.

Mr. Begin, according to government sources, told the mayors that he could not interfere with the decision of a military appeals board. He suggested that Mr. Freij and Mr. Shawa wait until a final appeal, expected next week, is made in Israel's highest civilian court.

36 Rescued in Colorado

The Associated Press

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo. — Thirty-six persons have been airlifted from hunting camps in the White River National Forest, where they had been snowbound since last week, officials said.

Money Move Cuts E. Germany Visits

The Associated Press

BONN — East Germany's recent increases in the amount of money that visitors from Western countries must exchange has sharply reduced the number of such visitors, West German sources said.

Government figures showed the steepest declines at the five crossing points in West Berlin, where visits over the last week were down 58 percent over the same week last year. About 8 million Westerners visited East Germany last year, most of them West Germans.

West German officials speculated that the East Germans wanted to reduce the number of Western visitors following the social unrest in Poland. The East Germans said the decision to hike the exchange rate was made to protect their currency against speculation and recent weakness in the West German Deutsche mark.

U.S. Reportedly Has New Space Weapon

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States has developed a small device that can destroy a satellite in space, an unofficial military study group says.

The Center for Defense Information said Monday that the United States has developed "a tiny 12-inch by 13-inch device which can home in on infrared radiation to destroy a target satellite by high speed impact."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Benn Joins Labor Party Race, With Provisi

The Associated Press

LONDON — Former Energy Secretary Anthony Benn, leader of radical left of the opposition Labor Party, said Tuesday he will run the party leadership after the Socialist movement has decided on a system to elect its leadership.

Mr. Benn, commenting on a leadership battle under the present ru said in London: "What is happening now is not the real election. Wh there is a real election I will be a candidate."

Two other Labor leftists, Michael Foot and Peter Shore, have alre entered the race against the right wing's leading candidate, former Ch cellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey. Former Labor Party leader Jar Callaghan resigned his post last week.

Saudi Arabia Denounces Qadhafi Claim

The Associated Press

MANAMA, Bahrain — Saudi Arabia denounced Libyan lea Moamer Qadhafi Tuesday for claiming that holy cities and Mosl shrines in Saudi Arabia were under U.S. occupation.

A statement issued by the Saudi-sponsored, 32-nation World Isla League deplored a Qadhafi statement alleging that "it is futile to m the pilgrimage to holy lands because they are occupied by America U.S. warplanes circle overhead."

Col. Qadhafi made his claims in Tripoli Sunday in a sermon mark the Moslem Feast of Sacrifice. "Let all Moslems around the world kn that the holy land and holy places are all under U.S. occupation," said. "This means we have to declare jihad [holy war] to liberate the h places."

S. Africa Reports Raid on Guerrillas in Angola

The Associated Press

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa — South African defense for mounted a raid into southern Angola on Monday, killing 28 guerrilla the South-West African People's Organization and Angolan soldiers, military command announced here Tuesday.

The Angola raid was announced as members of a UN mission met the second day in Pretoria, the South African capital, with officials discuss the future of the disputed territory.

SWAPO guerrillas use bases in southern Angola to raid the north part of South-West Africa, the mineral-rich, sparsely populated terri also known as Namibia. South African forces sometimes engage in " pursuit" across the frontier or cross the border to attack guerrilla c centrations.

Pentagon Announces Maneuvers in Egypt

United Press International

WASHINGTON — A month-long exercise in Egypt involving 1 U.S. troops and about a dozen A-7 fighters of the recently formed Ra Deployment Force is tentatively set to begin Nov. 13, the Pentagon Tuesday. U.S. airlift aircraft will participate in the exercise, a spokesm said.

The Pentagon also said that the headquarters of the Rapid Dep ment Force will hold a weeklong command-post exercise begin Thursday at Fort Bragg, N.C.

Called Gallant Knight 81, the exercise is designed "to evaluate c mand and control functions, employment and deployment plans an test procedures to include security practices," the Pentagon said. tactical units are to be involved.

Ugandan Court Says Lule Removed Illegall

The Associated Press

KAMPALA, Uganda — A Ugandan court ruled Tuesday that Yus Lule, the country's first president after Idi Amin, was removed f office illegally six weeks after he assumed the job in July, 1979.

The judgement came 16 months and two government's after Mr. was deposed in a squabble with the then powerful National Consult Council, Uganda's interim parliament.

Mr. Lule lives in exile in Britain and Kenya. He has declined to re to Uganda, gripped by political feuding and lawlessness, Ugandan sc es say. The sources add that there is little chance Mr. Lule woul reinstated even if he returned. He was succeeded by Godfrey Bin who lasted until last May, when he was replaced by the six-man mili commission that now rules Uganda.

Israel Holds Palestinian on Soviet Spy Char

The Associated Press

TEL AVIV — Israel has arrested a Palestinian Arab who was actin a spy for the Soviet Union in Israel and the occupied West Bank, military command announced Tuesday.

The suspect's name was not released, but a military statement sai was a 35-year-old physician who had studied medicine in the S Union and had returned to the West Bank city of Ramallah with ot to spy for the KGB.

The announcement, which did not indicate when the man was ar ed, said the suspect had been instructed to transmit his informa through KGB channels at the Soviet Embassy in Amman. It said investigation was continuing.

Iran Rebuffs Carter Offe On Release of Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

mittee to first "ascertain the facts" and then try to form a "bridge of good faith" between the warring countries. Diplomatic sources said that Yasser Arafat, head of the Palestine Liberation Organization, proposed the initiative.

An envoy from the Islamic Conference, meanwhile, waited in Tehran for official response to a proposal for negotiations by a team of mediators from Islamic countries. "They're still talking to me and that means there is still a glimmer of hope," said Habib Chatti, the Tunisian secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference.

Soviet Reconnaissance

KUWAIT (AP) — Sophisticated Soviet reconnaissance planes have been operating in the Gulf region twice a day since the outbreak of the war, Al-Qabas reported Tuesday quoting unnamed sources.

The paper quoted a source as saying that the Soviet flights increased after the dispatch of the four U.S. reconnaissance planes to the area "to monitor war developments as well as the Western naval buildup in the region."

Saudis Pledge More Oil

NEW YORK (AP) — Saudi Arabia's ambassador to the United States, Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan, said Tuesday that his country had committed itself to substantially augmented oil production to help replace supplies lost in the Gulf war.

- The ambassador, speakin the National Foreign Trade vention, also said that Saudi bia was working closely with Gulf oil producers "to help with the present situation."

U.K. Rejects Bi By Laker to Cu Europe Air Far

The Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Fre Laker's plan to slash air far Europe the way he did on t Atlantic routes received a set from the British government day. Trade Secretary John No jected an appeal from the e preneur to allow Laker Airwa offer low-fare flights on abou European routes among 35 cit

Laker Airways had earlier denied licenses for the route Britain's Civil Aviation Auth At present, fares from Londo be lower to New York tha many European cities.

Laker's no-reservation Sky service to New York now cost ($188), while the cheapest one economy fare from Londo Stockholm is £154. Londo 3,000 miles from New York 1,500 miles from Stockholm.

Sir Freddie had argued that ent regulations governing and air routes in Europe co dict rules of the European nomic Community for "free petition."

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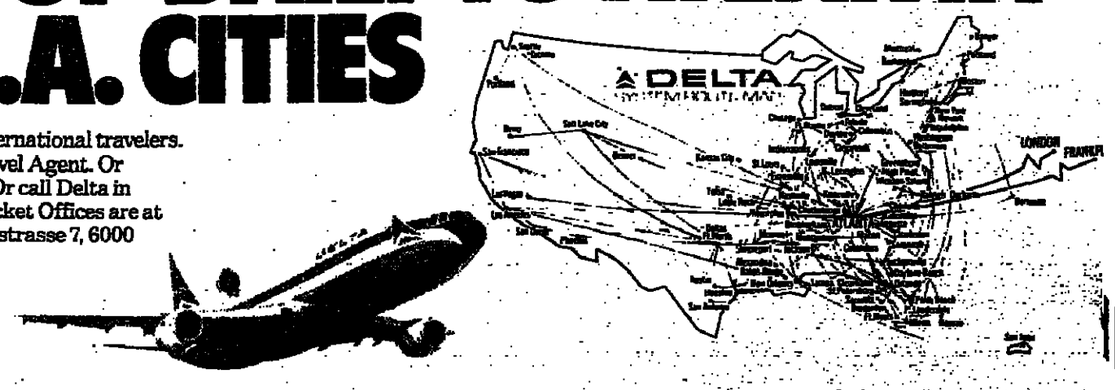
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WORLD NEWS

Benn Joins Labor Party

Saudi Arabia Denounces

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Israel Hits Palestinian

Iran Rebuffs

On Release of

...rty Doubts Hinder Reagan

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...at candidate John ...ho is on the Liberal ...a New York state, ap... ...suffering the kind of ...w York that has been ...ently in other states. ...of leading politicians ...he no longer repre... ...ace to a Carter victo... ...idential thrust for Mr. ...he seemed to six

...n New York City

...rk Times-CBS News ...ed last week, showed ...eading in the state, ...nt, to 29 percent for ...10 percent for Rep. ...l 23 percent undecid...

...centages were based ...ble electorate, a mea... ...325 registered voters ...by telephone that is ...reflect their composite ...voting. ...f those individual re... ...ever, suggested that ...ity would provide 40 ...state's vote, a level it ...ed since 1964. If the ...Ir. Carter holds a big ...ed at only the 33-per... ...held in 1976, Mr. ...ide lead drops to six ...oints, or 36-percent ...Ir. Reagan's 30 per... ...percent for Rep. An...

...ver the New York ...the poll's unmistak... ...confirming the im... ...most politicians, is ...an is just holding his ...the city. Statewide, ...independents with ...while the president is ...ificantly better than ...ears ago among Re... ...conservatives.

There are a variety of explanations for this situation. Jerry Weiss, political director of the state Carter campaign, contended that Mr. Reagan was too conservative for upstaters. "They're not willing to vote for a Goldwater," he said.

Fluoride and China

The general Republican explanation, often mixed with complaints about a lack of attention from the national Reagan campaign, is that Mr. Reagan suffers because he is unknown upstate. But one frustrated Republican county chairman, insisting that he was going all out, "and I don't usually waste my time," said the problem was not exactly that.

The difficulty, he said, "is that they don't like what they think they know about him." Asked what that was, he answered, "They think he's going to take the fluoride out of the water and poison the Chinese with it."

It is clear, however, that attention by the candidates is part of the equation. Mr. Carter has a series of surrogates going through most upstate cities and energetic support from many mayors. The Reagan campaign has had less of a presence, and some of his advocates are reduced to carrying films of his speeches with them to promote their candidate.

More Liberal

The poll offers some evidence that independents, conservatives and Republicans in New York are more liberal than people who accept those labels elsewhere, both in descriptions of their ideology and in their stands on such issues as the proposed Equal Rights Amendment; that may be a key reason for Mr. Carter's successes. More independents, for example, call themselves liberals than say they are conservative in New York, a reverse of what has been found in the six other recent polls conducted by The Times and CBS News.

For whatever reason, the poll showed Mr. Carter leading in the city, with 48 percent to 22 percent for Mr. Reagan and 9 percent for Rep. Anderson, and effectively breaking even both in its northern suburbs and upstate. In the northern suburban counties, Mr. Carter had 35 percent to 33 percent for Mr. Reagan and 11 percent for Rep. Anderson. Upstate, it was 32 percent for Mr. Carter to 30 percent for Mr. Reagan and 9 percent for Rep. Anderson, with a striking 28 percent undecided.



United Press International

SUICIDE ATTEMPT — New York police could not dissuade a man, believed to be in his 30s, from jumping off a fifth-floor fire escape in Greenwich Village. The man landed in an alley and was later reported to be in critical condition. His motive for jumping was not clear.

Bids for a 'Christian' Vote Bloc Attacked

Leaders of U.S. Clergy Assail 'New Right'

By Marjorie Hyer
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The superheated, election year rhetoric of television evangelists and the evangelical right has finally pushed leaders of the religious establishment to shatter their unspoken Eleventh Commandment: "Thou shalt not criticize another preacher — at least not in public."

In recent days, traditional Protestant, Catholic and Jewish clergy have taken to their pulpits, calling news conferences and signing statements to express their sharp disapproval of religious leaders who have tried to rally a "Christian" voting bloc this election year. At least two national organizations have been formed this month to fight the influence of groups such as the Moral Majority, the Christian Voice and the Religious Roundtable.

Careful, scholarly statements have given way to unmistakeable attacks. In a recent sermon in New York's Riverside Church, for instance, the Rev. Dr. William Sloane Coffin criticized the way preachers of the evangelical right use the Bible:

"I would agree that the Bible contains all the answers, at least all the significant ones," he said. But, "the Bible is something like a mirror: If an ass peers in, you can't expect an apostle to peer out."

By proclaiming what it calls "the Christian position" on complicated political issues and attempting to mobilize voting blocs to choose politicians on the basis of their stands on those issues, the evangelical right has infuriated and alarmed religious leaders from virtually every point along the theological spectrum.

A statement issued Monday by leaders of 15 of the nation's largest Protestant denominations unreservedly condemned the evangelical right as theologically, biblically and politically unsound and unChristian in their style of operation.

Claims Hypocrisy

"There is no place in a Christian manner of political life for arrogance, manipulation, subterfuge or holding others in contempt," the church leaders said in their report named, "Christian Theological Observations on the Religious Right Movement." It adds, "There is no justification in a pluralistic and democratic society for demands for conformity along religious or ideological lines."

Gary Jarmin of the Christian Voice lobby, one of the groups under attack, countered that it is the establishment church leaders who are "extraordinarily hypocritical ... They creep around the corridors of Congress with their collars on backwards, claiming to represent the Lutheran Church ... I'll wager 99 percent of (the members of) those denominations don't have the faintest idea of the things they (the ministers) stand for."

One group, People for the American Way, was to be launched formally Tuesday by a coalition that includes television producer Norman Lear, former Democratic Sen. Harold Hughes of Iowa, the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh of Notre Dame University, Rabbi Marc Tanenbaum of the American Jewish Committee and Dr. William Howard and Dr. William Thompson, the current and past presidents of the National Council of Churches.

Their plans call for distributing five 60-second television spots, already produced by Mr. Lear, dealing with the Christian right. The Rev. Michael McIntyre, a Methodist minister who has been working with the group, said Mr. Lear got involved when he began looking at the New Right as a subject for a possible television satire. "But he became so frightened by what he saw that he felt he had to do something about it," Mr. McIntyre said.

Uncertainty in Anderson Country

Even the 'Chablis-and-Brie' Crowd Seen as Wavering

By Bill Peterson
Washington Post Service

HAVERFORD, Pa. — David Thornburgh, a senior at Haverford College, sent in an absentee ballot the other day for John Anderson, although he admits, "I suppose you could say it was a throwaway vote."

David, a political-science major, does not think Rep. Anderson has a prayer of winning the presidency. He views his vote as a protest against the candidates dished up this fall by the Republican and Democratic parties.

He has tried to convince his father to join the protest. But his father refused to budge. His father is sticking with Ronald Reagan, David said, because Mr. Reagan is "a candidate of the Republican Party, and he feels a certain obligation. That identification with a traditional party can be pretty strong."

David's father is Richard Thornburgh, the Republican governor of Pennsylvania, and one of Mr. Reagan's most influential backers in this pivotal state. He was no more successful in convincing his son to vote for Mr. Reagan than David was in convincing the governor to vote for Rep. Anderson.

The Question

But with the election only two weeks away and Rep. Anderson's standing in the polls plummeting, the question in this comfortable Philadelphia suburb and throughout the country is: How many of Rep. Anderson's supporters will stick with him until Election Day?

The word from the polls is not encouraging for the independent candidate. The polls show that not only does Rep. Anderson have a far smaller percentage of the vote than Ronald Reagan and Jimmy Carter but that his supporters are less firmly committed to him and are slightly less likely to vote.

The word on the streets of Haverford is that an awful lot of people have not decided how to vote. This is the kind of place where Rep. Anderson has always fared best. It is a predominantly white, affluent suburb with beautiful tree-shaded streets, large older homes and exclusive Haverford College.

Rep. Anderson has had an active campaign organization in Haverford since last winter with an energetic corps of volunteers.

Marjorie Johnstone has an Anderson bumper sticker on her car. But when she was stopped on the street, she said, "I'm worried about Anderson being a spoiler. What he'll do to this campaign bothers me. His lack of charisma bothers me. But I still like his willingness to say what he believes in regardless of the consequences. I've changed my mind twice. The other day my husband said, 'Do you want me to take our Anderson sticker off?' I told him, 'No, I'm still with him.' "

Rep. Anderson's supporters have been stereotyped as the "Chablis-and-Brie set." Polls indicate they tend to be young, liberal, well educated, white and affluent.

"They have good jobs. They like Chablis, Doonesbury and 'Saturday Night Live,' " said Jane Fowler, Rep. Anderson's Pennsylvania coordinator. "They are the good-government liberals. Not the old McCarthy or McGovern liberals, but the League of Women Voters liberals."

"They are the uncomfortable voters," she added. "They're uncomfortable with Reagan and uncomfortable with Carter. They really don't know a lot about Anderson. But they know they don't like the other two guys."

'Worse Every Day'

One American voter in 10 fits into the latter category, according to polls by The Washington Post. Rep. Anderson has the support of 36 percent of them. The same polls indicate that one-fourth of the people who voted for Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Democratic primaries now support Rep. Anderson.

Isabel Satterthwaite, a retired schoolteacher and wife of an English professor at Haverford College, is one of them. It is late afternoon and she is seated on her tree-shaded patio waiting for cocktail hour.

"The question is why am I voting for Anderson when I could save the country from Ronald Reagan," she said. "I think Reagan is an incompetent, rather ignorant man. But I think Carter, whom I voted for four years ago, is almost as bad. He seems to get worse every day. He just hasn't been good for this country."

Mrs. Satterthwaite switched to Rep. Anderson after Sen. Kennedy's presidential bid failed. Mr. Carter's campaign tactics played a part in her decision. "The personal insults he made on Reagan are simply awful," she said.

Narrow Base

Polling data indicate Rep. Anderson has a very narrow political base. He has little support from blacks or the poor.

According to Washington Post polls, he attracts 8 percent of the vote of persons who earn less than $8,000 a year, but 15 percent of those who earn more than $30,000. He attracts the support of only 6 percent of the people who finished their education with high school, but 18 percent of those who went to college. He attracts the support of 27 percent of the nation's student population, but only 9 percent of the people over 50 years old. He gets the support of 17 percent of the people who call themselves liberals, 13 percent of the moderates and 7 percent of the conservatives.

What the polls do not show is a sense of frustration among the educated elite that forms the core of Rep. Anderson's support, the feeling that the two major parties no longer speak to their needs, the sense that their lives and their futures are not what they think they ought to be.

Rep. Anderson is their vehicle this election. Here is how one of them, Edith Jenks, a lifelong Republican and school board member, explained it:

"I have three daughters. They are all for Anderson. The things I've heard from Republicans and from Reagan are turning the clock back. I don't want my daughters and granddaughters to have the same problems I had as an ambitious woman. Anderson understands that and he is for the ERA. I've never bucked my party before but I feel very strongly that Anderson represents a much more middle-of-the-road candidacy than Reagan."

U.S. Sentences Alien Smugglers

The Associated Press

TUCSON, Ariz. — A Salvadoran and a Mexican have been sentenced to five years in jail for their roles in an alien-smuggling attempt that led to the deaths of 13 persons in the southern Arizona desert last July.

Sentenced Monday were Elias Guardado, 26, of El Salvador, and Mateo Navarro, 54, of Sonoita, Mex. Both had pleaded guilty to federal anti-smuggling charges. Another Salvadoran, Santos Elias, 22, is scheduled for sentencing Nov. 3.

Fourteen Salvadorans and Mexicans survived the July 4 weekend desert trek, but 13 others died when the group trying to reach the United States became lost, and water and supplies ran out.

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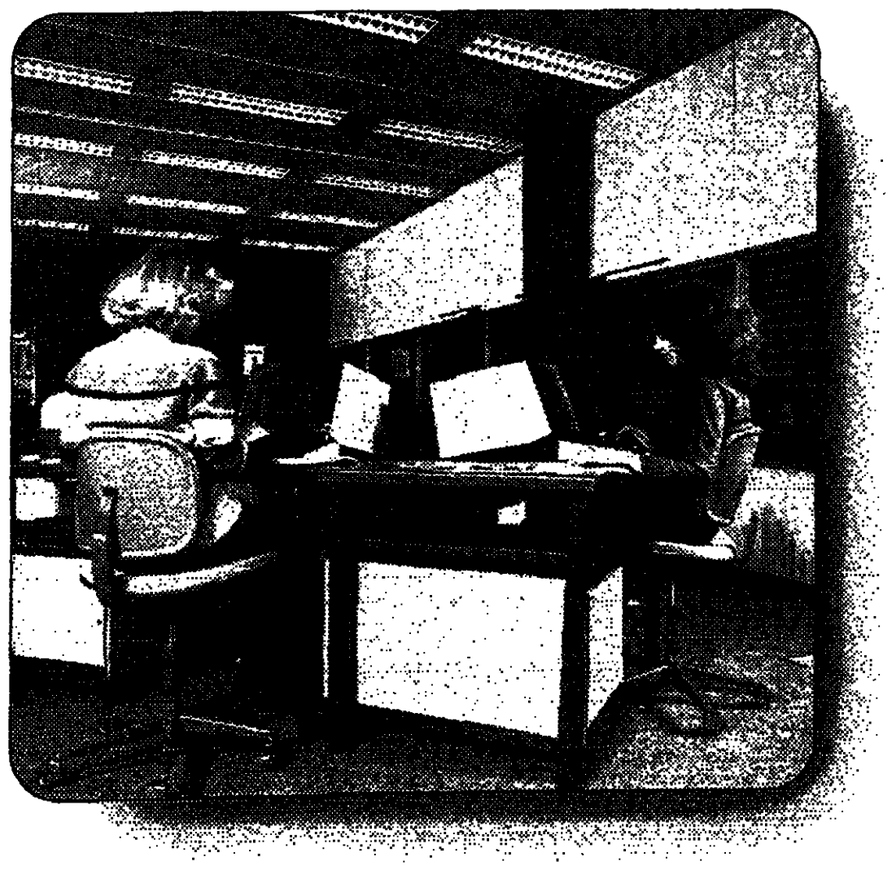
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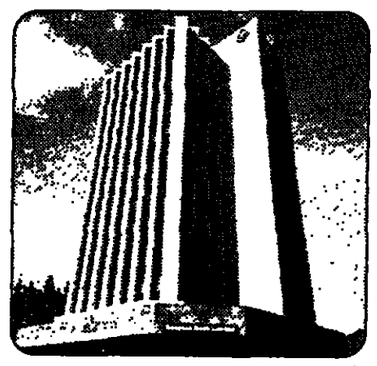




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Economic, Military and Political Links Are Widening

State Visits Bolster Ties Between S. Africa, Taiwan

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

JOHANNESBURG — The five-day visit to Taiwan last week by Prime Minister Pieter Botha, reciprocating a visit here in March by Taiwan Premier Y.S. Sun, underscored the growing economic, military and political relations between the two isolated countries in their search for dependable allies against Communism.

Little is publicly said in either country to draw attention to the fact that they see the Communist threat in terms of two separate countries. For South Africa, the greatest danger to world security, especially its own, is Soviet expansionism. Taiwan, however, is more preoccupied with its huge neighbor, the People's Republic.

And nothing is openly said here about the South African government's tacit approval of what appear to be regular visits to Peking by groups of South African businessmen and bankers, according to several reliable sources. At least one of those visits included a junior level South African government official, according to one South African source.

Despite these visits, or perhaps because of them, the South African delegation was feted with much fanfare in Taiwan last week. At a banquet for Mr. Botha, who was on his first state visit abroad and the first of a South African leader to the Far East, he was praised by Mr. Sun for being aware of the dangers in playing what the Taiwan premier called "the China card."

Former Allies

Mr. Botha, who repeatedly compared Taiwan's "national will" to survive to his own administration's philosophy of "total strategy," observed that "our two countries have experience of the reality of the Communist threat and of the transformation under pressure of fair-weather friends into vocal critics. We have seen many former allies choose to leave us to sink or swim on our own." The unnamed "ally" of Mr. Botha's remarks was the United States.

Mr. Botha visited a military training academy and was reportedly impressed with its program of anti-Communist psychological indoctrination.

Behind the rhetoric of their relationship is a burgeoning trade that offers South Africa an outlet for its expanding manufacturing sector and if necessary, a disguised conduit for its products, and purchases, against boycotts. Now 12th on the list of countries trading with South Africa, Taiwan could move into the top 10 this year, according to South African trade organizations. The two-way trade includes South African coal, steel and food products and Taiwan textile and mechanical equipment. It is expected to reach more than $520 million in 1980, according to South African-run radio.

This month South African Airways inaugurated a direct flight once a week to Taipei.

Asked about increased military cooperation, Mr. Botha told a press conference, "If the Communist world can cooperate to protect their interests, I do not see why democratic countries cannot cooperate to protect their interests."

The Taiwanese defense attache in Pretoria will soon be joined by another attache, according to one source, though a spokesman for the Taiwan Embassy said there would not be an increase in their military personnel in Pretoria "in the near future."

Mr. Botha did not preclude future nuclear cooperation with Taiwan. "Should any discussions or agreements take place between us they will be to enhance the use of (nuclear) power for peaceful purposes," he told reporters.

During Mr. Sun's visit the two countries signed a contract for Taiwan to purchase $520 million in South African uranium that will be used to fuel nuclear power plants, the Taiwan premier said.

The six-year contract, to run from 1984 to 1990, is one of the largest uranium deals ever concluded by South Africa, according to a spokesman for the S.A. Nuclear Fuel Corporation.

Honorary Whites

Taiwan has one nuclear power station in operation, for which the United States supplies the fuel. It plans to build three more by 1990, a Taiwan Embassy spokesman said. The raw uranium purchased from South Africa must still be enriched and processed before it can be used in those plants.

The South African visit received extensive press coverage in Taiwan but little exposure was given to this country's domestic racial policies under which the 10,000 Chinese living here are regarded as "honorary whites."

This means Chinese are given access to "white" restaurants and theatres and can live in "white" neighborhoods if they have permission of their neighbors. But they are banned from marrying a person of another race.

On his return from Taiwan Mr. Botha promised that the government would look into improving the position of Chinese living here.

Shortly after the visit of Mr. Sun the government invited a Chinese community leader to represent his people on a newly appointed body studying a new constitution for South Africa, a move seen as part of its attempt to cement ties with Taiwan. No black leader has been invited to sit on the body.



United Press International

WATERLOGGED CAMPUS — Boats take over from other vehicles at Bangkok's Ramkhamhaeng University during seasonal flooding. Worse is expected this week when waters of upcountry rivers meet the high tide from the Gulf of Thailand.

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Russian Flotilla Sighted in Asia

United Press International

TOKYO — Japanese planes spotted a Soviet flotilla steaming south off western Japan Tuesday in a shift apparently aimed at strengthening Russia's presence in the South China Sea, defense sources said.

Aircraft of the Self-Defense Agency sighted a three-vessel Soviet naval group cruising southward at a point 112 miles northeast of Tsushima Island in the Korean Strait, the sources said.

Moscow has already deployed its aircraft carrier Minsk to the southern Vietnamese naval base at Cam Ranh Bay. The latest Soviet ships included a destroyer, a landing ship and a submarine tender, the sources said.

Israeli Groups Seek International Aid

Conservationists Fighting to Protect Future of Sinai

By David Shipler
New York Times Service

SHARM EL SHEIKH, Israeli-Occupied Sinai — From high on a bluff overlooking the beach at the southernmost town in Sinai, a group of visitors could see the crime unfolding below. Out of the Red Sea waded a young man in snorkeling gear, carrying a net sack loaded with fish caught in a no-fishing zone.

The group's guides were two women from Israel's zealous Society for the Protection of Nature. Angrily they passed a pair of binoculars back and forth, peering down at the culprit, watching him transfer the fish one by one into a shoulder bag. But they were helpless. He was a long way down, and even if they intercepted him on his way home they could do nothing but scold him. Unlike the few wardens who patrol the vast reaches of the desert and its coast, the guides had no power of arrest.

It was a vignette that underscored the frustrations of Israeli conservationists as they have tried over the years to protect an increasingly accessible wilderness.

Now a group of them, lovers of the desert, are beginning a campaign to organize an international committee to preserve the Sinai as it goes back to Egypt after 13 years in Israeli hands. The fears are two-sided: one, that in its departure, Israel is leaving the desert a mess, and two, that the Egyptians will not guard against its destruction.

Once Wilderness

"When we got the Sinai from the Egyptians, you couldn't even find one empty bottle here," said Elia Sides, an ecologist with the protection society and the campaign's prime mover. "When we got the Sinai it was clean, fresh, no damage — it was wilderness. And we did something to it: we opened it to the world. So now we owe this land something. It's our duty to protect it."

After capturing the peninsula in the 1967 war, Israel built a paved road down the 120-mile coast from Eilat to Sharm el Sheikh, where a long line of coral reefs and exotic fish provide some of the world's most beautiful diving and snorkeling. A few hostels were also developed, and commercial flights were instituted to Sharm el Sheikh.

Tough laws were passed banning spear guns and setting aside *segments of the coast as nature* reserves. But enforcement has been difficult, and Mr. Sides contends that now, during its last 18 months in Israeli hands, tourists are increasing in number and in carelessness.

"People have stopped caring about the Sinai," he contended. "The attitude is: Take as much as you can, don't care what damage you do, it's going back to the Egyptians anyway. Why not take shells, coral? Why not catch fish? Why not hunt, break, litter?"

Outside Help

In the belief that both the Israeli and the Egyptian governments respond more sensitively to pressure from abroad than to pressure from Israelis, Mr. Sides and others plan to write to foreign marine biologists and undersea experts such as Jacques Cousteau, Eugenie Clark, a marine biologist at the University of Maryland, and Nick Fleming, a British marine biologist, appealing for help.

"We will try to form an international committee," Mr. Sides explained, "to impress the Egyptians — to ask them, to beg them, to force them, whatever, to make them understand that this is a unique place."

One problem, he said, is that Egypt has no governmental authority devoted to conservation and no strict conservation laws. The results have become clear in recent months since one of the most exquisite coral reefs, off Ras Mohammed at the peninsula's southern tip, went back to Egyptian control. Israelis are still allowed to go there by boat, but in the absence of protective laws, they are fishing and taking coral, he reported, damaging reefs that have taken thousands of years to build.

Nor have the Israelis been especially vigilant. Despite the tough laws, Mr. Sides contended, the country's political and military leadership is not conservation-minded.

"A commander, for example, didn't care if his soldiers fish with hand grenades," he said, as they blew apart fragile reefs. The nature reserve authority, charged, gave quick permission recently for an Israeli-South African company to capture dolphins in the Gulf of Aqaba, but it was done with so little care that one dolphin died and two others had to be released because they were not being in captivity. The company intends to try again because it plans an aquarium in Tel Aviv.

"Not much happened to the desert itself," he said. "The Egyptians are building an asphalt road from Saint Catherine near Mount Sinai to Wadi Firan, but the first flood will take the road out. I'm not so worried about the desert. I'm more worried about the sea."

"It will be good for the Israelis to leave. Let the Sinai rest for a while. Let the sand come back, let fish come back, let the corals grow. If people can't enjoy nature without destroying it, maybe it's better for nature not to have people, at least for a while," he added.

"Maybe," he said, "there will be good floods this winter, and the road will be washed out and it won't fix it."

Gandhi Rebuffs Criticism Of Her New Government

New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi defended her government Tuesday against criticisms of "drift" and "nonperformance" in the governing of the country and "isolation" in world forums because of her policies on Afghanistan and Cambodia.

In her first official news conference since she took over as prime minister for a second term in January of this year, Mrs. Gandhi termed such criticisms either "wishful thinking" on the part of the opposition parties or by "non-seeing press commentators."

In recent weeks her government has been under heavy attack on account of a high inflation rate of more than 27 percent, Hindu-Moslem riots that had taken a toll of more than 200 persons in the last three months, continuing unrest in the northeast over the yet unresolved immigrants issue, growing discontent among the youth because of unemployment, deterioration of law and order and a trend toward authoritarianism of the type practiced during her 20-month emergency rule preceding her election defeat in 1977.

Mrs. Gandhi replied to the charges individually and claimed that the "overall integrated picture that is emerging" showed an all-round improvement under her regime. She attributed many of the problems confronting her government to the legacy of the opposition-led governments during the three years she had been out of power.

Assam Agitation

"The administration is recovering fast from the coma into which it had sunk under those governments," she said.

Mrs. Gandhi said that inflation had already slowed down because of steady improvement in industrial and agricultural productions. Communal strife had been brought under control and the year-old Assam agitation seeking expulsion of immigrants would, despite a stalemate, be resolved by pursuing the talks that the government was having with the agitation leaders.

Mrs. Gandhi said that she was committed to the "fragile" system of democracy for India but that "in any system, people have to follow certain norms."

In democracy there were certain obligations on the government to allow the opposition to function and give freedom to press, she said. "Likewise, opposition has a duty and responsibility to allow the elected government to function," she added. "If they try to obstruct the functioning of the government right from the beginning, then the implementation of the declared program of the government becomes very difficult."

She said that the recently promulgated "national security ordinance" that provided for detention of people without trial would be used "only to deal with anti-national elements," and the news reports depicting it as an authoritarian measure she said was "exaggerated and totally distorted."

Mrs. Gandhi was asked if relations between India and the United States would improve following the recent decision to supply enriched uranium for the U.S.-built Tarapur atomic power plant near Bombay.

She said she was happy that the first installment of the held-up fuel had come but "we have to see what happens to the second installment."

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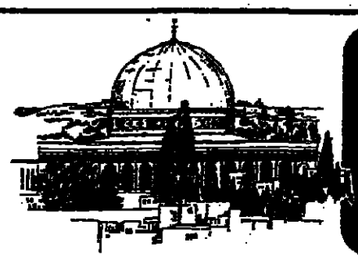
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Associated Press

T IN THE ACT — A flight of seagulls offers an instant demonstration in aerial on over a cold and deserted North Sea coastline near Bremerhaven, West Germany.

Each Member of Tribe to Receive $350,000

Gas-Rich Canadian Indians Scrutinized as 'Test Case'

By Stanley Meisler
Los Angeles Times Service

FORT NELSON, Canada — The 287 members of the Fort Nelson Indian band expect to collect at least $100 million — about $350,000 each — before the natural gas on their reservation runs out in the next 15 years.

By the standards of most Indians in Canada, these sums represent unimaginable wealth. According to federal government statistics, 50 to 75 percent of all full-blooded Indians in Canada are on welfare. Almost 20 percent are unemployed.

In light of this, the Fort Nelson Indians in this northern part of British Columbia are under some scrutiny to see whether they husband their wealth or squander it. They are, in fact, regarded as a kind of test case for other Indians who may soon come into wealth.

For other Indians, the new wealth will come largely as compensation for land taken from them long ago. The Canadian government is negotiating land claims with the 35,000 Indians, Eskimos and Metis, or people of mixed blood, of the Yukon and Northwest Territories. At the end of the negotiations, the federal government, according to the most conservative estimate, is expected to pay them at least $41 billion and turn over huge tracts of land.

Demands for Settlement

Indians in other parts of Canada also are preparing demands for settlement of land claims.

In Fort Nelson, an old Hudson's Bay Co. fur-trading post that is now a main stop on the Alaska Highway, there is a difference of opinion over how the local band of Indians will cope with their new riches.

Judith Kenyon, editor of the weekly Fort Nelson News, is optimistic. She said the Indians were hard-working, remote from the temptations and social problems of big cities, and, as traditional fur-trappers, relatively used to handling large sums of money.

But Father Pierre Poullet, a French priest from the Roman Catholic Oblate order who has worked in Fort Nelson for 14 years, was more skeptical.

"The money might help the band as a whole," he said. "It might even help some individuals. But it may make some worse. The money will not stop them from drinking. It will only give them more money for drinking."

The Fort Nelson Indians, however, did pass their first test with ease. On the night of Aug. 8, the band shared almost $6 million by distributing a check for $20,000 to each adult and setting up a trust account of $20,000 for each child. Another $10 million was set aside for use by the band as a whole.

Although there were instances of squandering on parties and liquor, most of the Indians, by all accounts, used the checks to pay off bills, buy pickup trucks, take a few days' vacation in Vancouver or Calgary, invest in savings accounts. The problems centered more on bewilderment than waste.

Harry Dickie, a 67-year-old member of the council, said of some of his friends, "You have to steer them in the right direction. They have never had any money. Some of them had no idea what $20,000 was. One guy wanted it in cash. I said, 'You're going to need a mighty big sack. In any case, the bank won't give you that much money.' "

The elected council intends to use the remaining $10 million to build a few homes on the reservation for families still living in substandard housing, to set up a new water system, and to invest in various business enterprises. The council has already hired a consulting firm to help administer the reservation.

In the past, the band, using money earned from selling the trees on its reservation, did poorly with its investments.

Under its negotiated agreement with the government of British Columbia, the band from now on will earn a minimum of $500,000 a month from the four natural gas wells on the reservation until the gas is depleted.

The new wealth of the Fort Nelson Indians came only after many years of legal and political struggle.

'Trapping Went to Hell'

The federal government signed a treaty with the local Indians — part of the Slave Indian tribe that came from the Great Slave Lake area in the Northwest Territories — in 1899, but they were not granted any land for more than half a century. Living as trappers in a wild, isolated, underpopulated area, they really did not need land.

During World War II, however, the construction of the Alaska Highway brought outside influences, more population, and modern development.

"We began working with the construction workers, drinking with them," Mr. Dickie said, "and the trapping went to hell."

After the war, the federal government, fulfilling its treaty promises, organized the Indians around Fort Nelson into a band and, in 1957, set aside 24,000 acres of land for them just outside the town.

A few years after the Indians moved on to the reservation, a private company found natural gas there and began paying royalties to the provincial government.

The Indians insisted that the royalties should have been paid to them, as owners of the land before the Europeans came to North America. But the British Columbia government refused to give in, and the issue was taken to the courts.

Finally, the British Columbia government signed an out-of-court settlement, agreeing to share half of its natural gas revenues from the reservation with the Indians who owned the land.

One problem arose out of the settlement. According to the Fort Nelson News, Andrew Schuck, the lawyer for the Indians, presented them with a bill for $5 million, 5 percent of their expected total income. The Indians have asked another lawyer to review the fee and determine whether it is fair.

Mount St. Helens May Erupt Soon, Scientists Believe

United Press International

VANCOUVER, Wash. — Mount St. Helens could erupt again at any time because the huge lava dome swelling into the crater floor has plugged the major escape route of the volcano's gases, scientists say.

Shocks rumbled through the 1½-mile-wide crater floor throughout Monday, accompanying the growth of the lava dome out of a circular hole at the center of the crater, the U.S. Geological Survey said.

The dome, rising like a mound of dough, grew to be 155 feet high and 900 feet across during a 24-hour period — larger than either of two previous lava domes that were blown apart in separate eruptions.

A scientist from the University of Washington's seismic monitoring laboratory said the volcano is "still in an eruptive stage. It could go again at any time."

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Obituaries

rgy Titov, Soviet Economic Planner

Associated Press

— Georgy A. Titov, r of the Communist Committee and an Soviet Union's chief anning agency, died a lengthy illness, Tass

was one of five first ber of the State Plan- ttee. The cause of announced.

Fernandez

JPI) — Manuel J. ndez, the No. 2 jet rean War, died in the nall plane en route to he Bahamas, officials His wife, Jill Fer- he had been missing

dez, 56, was credited down 15 MiGs dur- n War. When he re- United States in 1953 an tour of duty, Mr. s greeted with a tick- le, receptions and a meeting with Presi- isenhower.

iney Bain

Bahamas (UPI) — secretary to the inet and sometimes lled the No. 3 man ation's government, nday in a traffic ac- inet office said. Mr. Bain, a career civil servant, had held his appointive post for more than a decade. He was responsible for the day-to-day running of the government.

Laure Craytor Boulton

NEW YORK (NYT) — Dr. Laure Craytor Boulton, 81, a musicologist, filmmaker and explorer who traveled to remote areas to record primitive people in sound and film, died Thursday.

Tino Buazzelli

ROME (AP) — Tino Buazzelli, 58, a versatile actor whose career spanned nearly four decades, died Monday after a long illness, friends reported.

Canute A. Brodhurst

CHRISTIANSTED, U.S. Virgin Islands (AP) — Canute A. Brodhurst Sr., 78, publisher and owner of the St. Croix Avis newspaper, died Sunday of an apparent heart attack.

Georg Goubau

NEW YORK (NYT) — Georg Goubau, 67, a pioneer in microwave circuits who invented a message-transmission system for television and telephone, died Friday of a heart attack.

Three decades ago Mr. Goubau, who was born in Germany, invented a transmission system that utilized what became known as the "G-string," a single strand of wire that was able to carry large volumes of messages to isolated areas otherwise reached only by coaxial cable.

...to Mao, 'The East Is Red,' ...beled Un-Marxist in China

...ss International

"The East Is Red," sung by millions of ng Mao Tse-tung as has been officially uddling the minds of the Shanghai news- ii Bao distributed in y said people have stopped singing the song because they realize it deified Mao in a glorification campaign that was not in keeping with Marxism.

The song, which likened Mao to a red sun rising in the east and called the late Communist Party chairman "the great savior of the people," was known to almost everyone in the nation. It was sung daily in a ritual that lasted decades.

The article, which first appeared in the Canton newspaper Yangchun Wanbao, said the mass singing over the years had confused people's minds.

In one breath the people sang the revolutionary "Internationale," which denied any such thing as a savior, the newspaper said, and in the next breath they sang "The East Is Red."

The article said a peasant improvised the lyrics for a local folk song in Yenan, giving rise to the version that praised Mao. It debunked legends spun around the composition of the song, saying it was born at an impromptu recital by the peasant in a meeting hall rather than on some lofty mountain facing the sunrise.

...mb Is Found ...laken Train

Reuters

...EN, Switzerland — ...been found an hour ...timed to explode in ...express train arriv- Swiss officials said

...uld have been emp- ...g at Interlaken if it ...on time yesterday newspaper La Tri- ...ve reported that it ...onymous telephone October 3 Movement ...onsibility for the ...ctober 3 Movement ...nsibility for bomb Swiss tourism offic- London last week.

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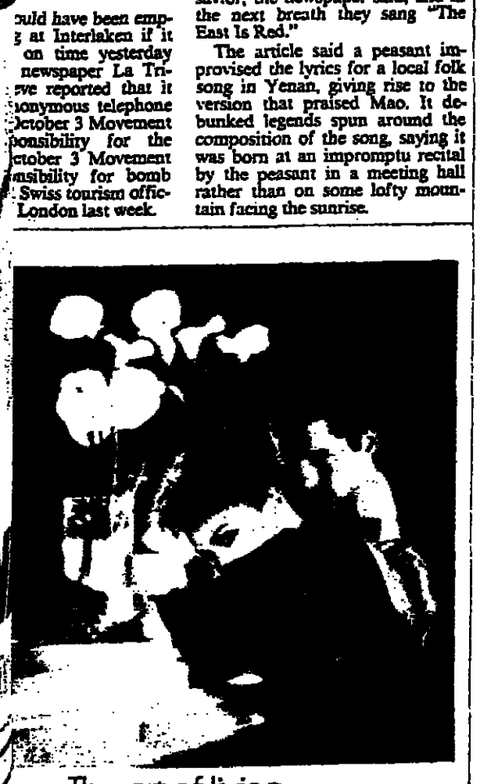
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 6 Wednesday, October 22, 1980

Greece Back in the Fold

Things are looking up a bit, these days, for NATO. The Western defense partners are cooperating discreetly in the Gulf, there is general agreement on the resumption of talks with the Soviet Union on the deployment of theater nuclear weapons and now Greece has returned to the fold. Understandably, the new cohesion comes from a sharpening of the external threat. The Gulf war on top of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has increased tensions, as has the trouble in Poland. It may also result in part from the fact that the European members of NATO prefer to wait for the outcome of the U.S. presidential election in two weeks before holding any formal consultations. In the Iranian hostage situation and the invasion of Afghanistan, these resulted in squabbling and ineffectual responses, undesireable results in any case, but a clear waste of time if the election of a new U.S. administration renders them meaningless.

In the meanwhile, the European allies deserve credit for their smooth response to the war between Iraq and Iran. So does the Carter administration, which has the added burden of trying to win the release of its hostages in Tehran while maintaining an aura of neutrality between the combatants. But the NATO spotlight this week should fall on Gen. Bernard Rogers, the alliance commander, and the leaders of Greece and Turkey respectively, Prime Minister George Rallis and Gen. Kenan Evren. Gen. Rogers and his staff worked out the plan that has brought Greece back into NATO after a six-year absence and the two Aegean government chiefs had the wisdom and the will to accept it.

It may have taken war in the Middle East and Afghanistan, impending elections in Greece and a military coup in Turkey to create the right circumstances for an agreement, but that's what diplomacy is about. The principals and the intermediary took advantage of the circumstances to make a quick bargain. As a result, NATO will again have access to Greek radar data, the United States will be able to keep its bases in Greece and the southeastern flank of the alliance will be unified. That is no small accomplishment considering the history of animosity between the two countries involved and the continuing disputes over Cyprus and various rights in the Aegean. If the agreement is to succeed, it is important that Greece, Turkey and their NATO allies work together to resolve those difficult problems. It seems that Mr. Rallis and Gen. Evren are reasonable men capable of recognizing mutual interests. Perhaps NATO can provide another mediator or two who are as effective as Gen. Rogers.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

The Peacemongers

The American people can be proud that Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan are coming to the climax of a shamefully shallow campaign competing for the title of peacemaker. Pursuing the pivotal, undecided voter, the candidates are finally conceding that keeping the nation out of war will require the next president to pursue realistic accommodation rather than confrontation with rival power centers abroad.

That is not the tune they were singing on the way to nomination. Earlier this year, Mr. Carter was outbidding Mr. Reagan with militant measures against the Soviet Union and Iran. And Mr. Reagan, while surprisingly docile on the wheat embargo, the Olympics and draft registration, was playing the tough guy against Cuba, Panama and mainland China. Suddenly, however, the president has regained faith in diplomacy and rediscovered the virtues of the SALT-2 treaty. And Mr. Reagan speaks of overcoming Latin America's resentment of the United States, expanding ties with Peking and moving smartly to an even better arms control pact, SALT-3.

The quality of this argument is hardly uplifting. Mr. Carter has not explained away his gyrations in Soviet policy and Mr. Reagan still pretends that a rapid buildup of nuclear weapons could frighten the Russians with the specter of U.S. "superiority." Nor is the turn in the campaign the result of high-mindedness. The Democrats have obviously scored in their cynical campaign to portray Mr. Reagan as a reckless adventurer. Though Mr. Reagan refused to leap after Barry Goldwater into that tub of tar, he has been forced on the defensive. After years of campaigning against the foreign policies of both Mr. Carter and Henry Kissinger, he just as cynically claims to represent a bipartisan middle; suddenly, he is traveling the country in Mr. Kissinger's eager embrace.

The redeeming value of all this posturing is the candidates' recognition that the voters want a more sophisticated world view than they've been hearing. People want a "realistic and balanced policy toward the Soviet Union," coordinated with (detente-minded) allies and even Third World nations, and combined with a "long-term" effort to repair military weaknesses. These particular phrases are Mr. Reagan's latest, but they also summarize Mr. Carter's outlook.

There remain, of course, some important differences between the likely Carter and Reagan tactics in foreign affairs. But they turn mostly on what Mr. Carter calls his "sobering experience." He knows what opportunities were lost when he brushed aside a pending arms control deal in vain hope of a better one. Mr. Reagan's commitment to scrap the SALT-2 treaty means he would repeat that mistake. Mr. Carter misspent much energy trying to rub the Kissinger gloss from policy toward the Soviet Union, China and Israel. Mr. Reagan would no doubt waste equal time moving the Carter furniture about.

Yet a stubborn fact is sinking in: There will be few significant new opportunities for U.S. diplomacy until there has been a significant change in the equations of world power. The policies of the United States are being defined less by the identity of its president or secretary of state than by the obvious international constraints: military strength in Moscow, industrial strength in Western Europe and Japan, oil dependency in the Middle East and economic frailty at home. These conditions cannot be wished away or altered by elections or by any swift military strokes.

To keep the peace while protecting the most important U.S. interests, any president has to accept these limitations, define them for the nation and thus gain the mandate to deal with them. Many, perhaps most, voters know that. After all the grandstanding, it's a relief to hear the candidates admit that they do too.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

U.S. Economic Surprises

The national income figures published last week show that the U.S. economy began growing again during the summer. The turning point must have been just about the time when everyone agreed that the recession would certainly continue until the end of the year. According to the conventional wisdom, this cheering surprise will help President Carter's campaign for re-election.

Really? Do you actually know anybody whose vote depended on the gross national product tabulations for the July-September quarter? It seems, on the whole, more likely that voters will consider it further evidence of confusion in economic policy. The standard techniques of economic forecasting were developed in conditions more stable than this year's, and they are not currently providing reliable guidance to the administration or anyone else. Perhaps the recession is now over. Perhaps, alternatively, the country is now at midpoint in a double-dip, or W-shaped, recession with more trouble to come next year.

Out of all this uncertainty, you can extract only one clear rule: Over the past four or five years the forecasting methods, and the political system that they serve, have consistently been too pessimistic regarding jobs. They have consistently overestimated the danger of unemployment, and they have consistently underestimated the danger of inflation. That experience stands as a flashing yellow light, signaling caution, for the months immediately ahead. Specifically, it is a warning to go slow in cutting taxes next winter. It had been generally assumed that the first major legislation of the next administration would necessarily be a tax cut, retroactive to the beginning of the year. It now looks as though that decision might better be deferred until the pattern of events becomes clearer. The economy's unexpected growth over the summer tends to support the position of, among others, John Anderson, who has urged postponing any tax reduction until the budget is closer to balance.

The huge Reagan tax cut, in contrast, appears more ill-advised and inflationary than ever in the light of this latest development. Mr. Reagan embraced the idea of a big tax cut at the beginning of the summer, when the economy had just been through a severe decline. But if it seemed dubious then, the sudden turn-up in the economy — without, mind you, any special government intervention or additional stimulation—makes the Reagan tax plan positively reckless now.

Decisions on the next tax bill require knowing whether the recession is genuinely over and a real recovery is under way. It may be half a year before the evidence, one way or the other, is adequate for a firm judgment.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

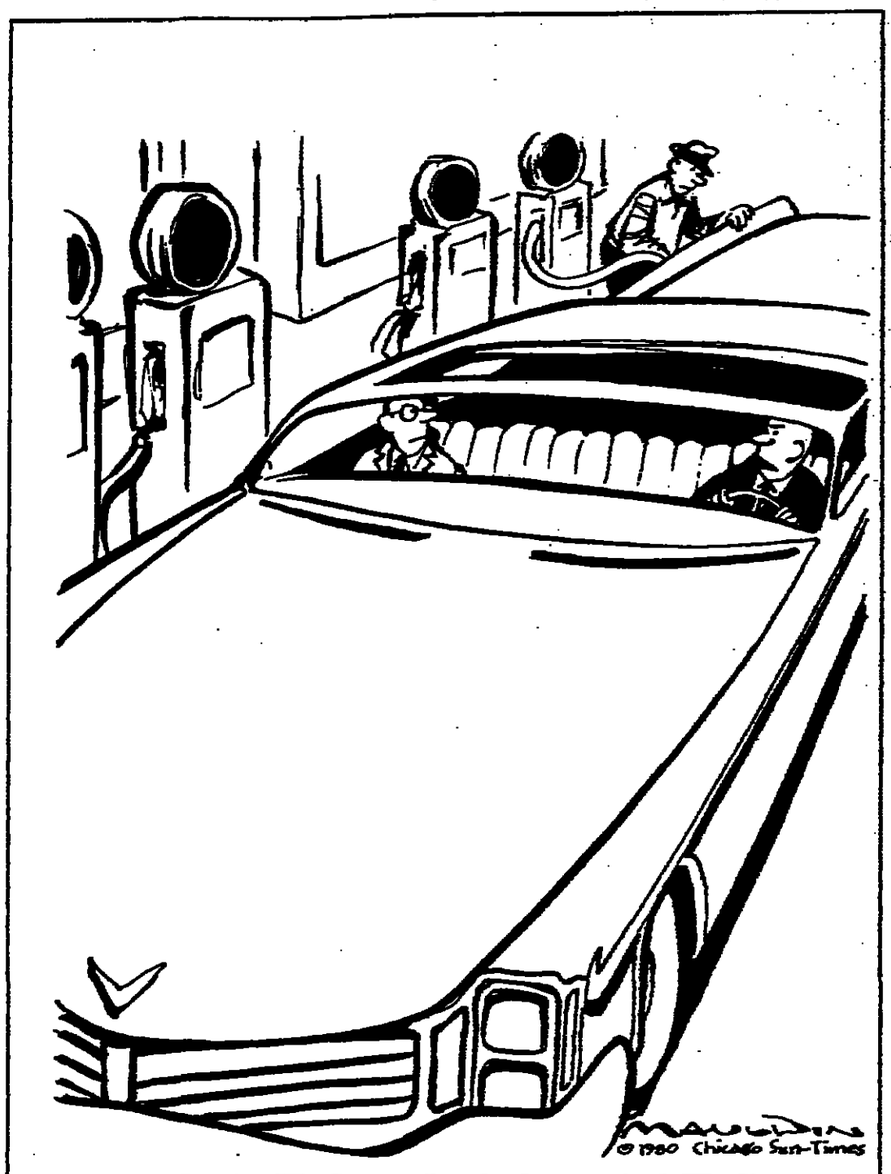
October 22, 1905

PARIS — A summary of U.S. press opinion has an editorial from the Herald: "Japan has no love for the 'big stick' policy for its colonies, nor does it desire to send its surplus home population where its flag does not fly. What will most interest U.S. commercial and financial men who are seeking outlets for their enormous manufactures and their surplus investment funds is Baron Kaneko's assurance that Japan stands with open arms to Americans, their products and their capital in the further commercial growth of the Empire. 'We have an alliance of goodwill with America; why not a commercial alliance?' he asks. The baron sets all fears at rest."

Fifty Years Ago

October 22, 1930

PARIS — Manhattan in years to come will have no place for tenement houses nor for such quarters as the Bowery, but will be a gigantic cluster of huge apartment-hotels and tremendous business buildings, according to James Stewart, editor of The New York Times, who has just arrived in Paris. "Property is becoming so expensive," he says, "that it will be unprofitable to build for cheap tenants. Such buildings as the Empire State — that of Gov. Al Smith — is an example of what is to be expected in business. Property is so expensive that it does not pay to erect anything smaller than a 30- or 40-story building on a plot of land on Manhatttan."



"Why Are We Getting Involved in an Arab War?"

A New Fire Brigade

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Crises come and crises go, but the call for some kind of allied planning and coordination stays with us, unheeded. The Gulf war and the danger to oil supplies is only the latest example of the West's failure to consult and look ahead.

As Col. Jonathan Alford of the International Institute for Strategic Studies has pointed out, the possibility that military force will one day be needed to keep open the Strait of Hormuz has been quite foreseeable for some time. In fact, he considers it a probability, almost a certainty, that such a day will come within the next decade.

And yet, it was only after Iraqi-Iranian fighting became full-scale war that President Carter got in touch with Western leaders on how to keep the sea lanes open. A Washington proposal for emergency consultations was withdrawn after some allies declined, preferring not to be seen openly planning to defend their most vital interests lest that be taken as provocative collusion with the United States.

A Joint Stand

The situation early this year after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan was similar. After a hasty indecisive meeting of allies in London, the United States slowly realized the need to seek a joint stand. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance was to meet British, French and West German foreign ministers in Bonn, but the French vetoed the idea, thinking it might look like ganging up on the Russians. British Foreign Minister Lord Carrington said recently he regrets the failure to call a quick high-level meeting to work out a common view. Bilateral talks just weren't enough, he concluded.

At least since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, NATO members have understood that the most urgent threat to the West's security has shifted to areas outside Europe. But NATO's boundaries are explicit, and there is no established machinery to deal with problems elsewhere.

So, at each emergency, there is a flurry of trips and messages. Hands are wrung at the failure to find agreement. Sometimes an operation is patched together, as in the Belgian and French intervention at Kolwezi in Zaire with U.S. air transport. More often, fear of seeming to intensify the crisis with hurried talks has blocked even reasonable multinational consultation. Afterward, of course, there are mutual recriminations.

Ticklish Issue

The only thing inevitable about all this is that someone then proposes developing a global allied politico-military strategy, as West German Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher did last summer, and the idea is shelved.

But it is perfectly feasible to undertake realistic contingency planning and long-range coordination, just as it was feasible to create NATO when the need was perceived and energetic, imaginative leaders responded. This is not to suggest a global NATO or any new integrated commands, which are not the present need.

Not all the allies would want to participate. A requirement that joining in policy planning depended on willingness to make a military contribution would limit the numbers to an effective few, avoiding the ticklish issue of discriminating against small allies.

NATO has the facilities, access to information, experienced people who know how to undertake joint contingency planning. But there is a problem for France, which, after the United States, has the best force available for operations outside Europe but refuses to work within NATO's military structure.

So realism requires establishment of a special group. It would be appropriate to call it the Joint Contingency Planning Staff, making clear that its aims are to coordinate possible national action, that it has no command responsibility and implies no binding commitments, but is continuing and oriented to future eventualities rather than just reaction to events.

Contributors

Membership should be open to those who want to contribute, and the group should be able to draw on the expertise that already exists in major Western capitals — Washington, London, Paris, Bonn, possibly Rome, Ottawa, Canberra and Tokyo, depending on the problem. The staff could draw up scenarios of looming trouble, identify the needs to meet it, and establish beforehand which countries are in a position to do what.

Military men note that nothing ever quite goes according to any scenario, but it makes a crucial difference if papers exist on the predictable problems of logistics, intelligence, medical service, communications and so on. And the involvement of diplomats at each stage can make all the difference in foreseeing the political problems that must be taken into account.

Perverse

The argument that mere existence of joint contingency plans provokes or aggravates crisis is perverse. Knowledge that there are plans, and that Western powers are capable of acting together in defense of common interests, is more likely to deter hostile moves.

Further, when planning is done on a regular basis, as a normal extension of what every military power does by itself, the inflammatory side effects of getting together in emergencies would be avoided.

All it would take to establish the system is the foresight and decision of political leaders. Otherwise, the Western world will remain condemned to setting up a new fire brigade every time a blaze breaks out. The world is too flammable now to rely on that.

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—Letters—

Lessons From Gulf

While few will demur from the general proposition that the war in the Gulf is dangerous to everyone concerned and should be terminated quickly with no clear victor, Flora Lewis' attempt (IHT, Oct. 11-12) to derive a "lesson" from it, invites dissent.

It was precisely an *imbalance* of forces that nurtured Iraq's miscalculation to start a war it thought it could win cheaply. Flora Lewis' frequent criticisms of Iran's arms buildup under the shah argued that it increased the prospects for war in the Gulf. As we can now see, it in fact deterred war. Only when the military balance between the two neighbors was tipped by Iran's revolution and its leaders systematic devaluation of its armed forces, did the opportunity for gains prove irresistible to the Iraqis.

What is called for is not fewer arms sales, but fewer illusions about the cause-and-effect relationship between arms and war. It is not arms supplies per se but imbalances in power that are dangerous.

SHAHRAM CHUBIN.
London.

Tides and Times

Jonathan Power's first proposal to ebb the "tide of protectionism" (IHT, Oct. 4-5) in OECD countries against trade competition with developing nations by way "of the great opportunity that exists in the Third World for Western exports" seems to run at cross-currents with the tide of resistance to Western consumerism in most of the Third World.

His other suggested alternative to protectionism, that Western industrialists seize "the opportunities that exist at home for products shaped to new consumer demand that Third World countries do not have the expertise to meet" is not much of a life buoy to toss to a drowning labor force in need of immediate employment. Besides, it is hard to imagine that new consumer goods developed in OECD countries would go uncopied by the rest of the world, at which point competition would resume as before, and although international patents would protect the financial interests of Western industrialists at the management level, labor would be as vulnerable as before.

KIRSTEN DEMOTTE.
New York.

Battle to Survive

A Difficult Choice For U.S. Automakers

By Richard Reeves

DETROIT — "The Ford Motor Co. will survive," said Philip E. Benton Jr., a vice president of the company. "It may be much different than it is now. It may be international, but the company will survive."

Mr. Benton, the general manager of the company's Ford Division, the basic domestic car company, spoke affably and rationally. But, I think we both knew, he was threatening the government and the people of the United States. Support us or else!

Or else, what?

Three Choices

"There are three choices," he said. "The government can support us. The government can take on the Japanese and cut down imports. Or, we can go offshore — we could manufacture cars and trucks for the American market anywhere. Say, South Korea."

The economics of self-exile are clear. It costs a U.S. automobile manufacturer something like $17 per man-hour to produce a car; it costs a Japanese manufacturer about $9 per man-hour. Under a free-trade system, the Japanese have the option of delivering a comparable car to a U.S. buyer for less money, or delivering a better car for the same price.

But would the U.S. auto companies really become foreign manufacturers — in, say, 10 years?

A Test-Case

"We would do what we have to do," said Mr. Benton, who headed up Ford's extremely successful European truck operations before coming back home last November. "We start off disbelieving that we would have to do something like that because of what it would do to the country. The industries that supply us — steel, aluminum, glass — would evidently follow us offshore."

The automobile industry, which with suppliers, dealers and repair, accounts for one-fifth of the gross national product, will become the test-case for the kind of economic future the nation will have. The foreign vs. domestic car battle — with Japanese imports now accounting for 25 percent of the U.S. market — is very complicated, but the consequences of the decisions made in the next couple of years are not. The United States for the foreseeable future cannot compete with many other industrial nations, particularly industrialized Asian countries.

So, we, the people, as opposed to Ford, have an uncomfortable choice:

(1) Take our reduced place in a multinational free-trade wo knowing that many basic go will be manufactured offshore ; that millions of U.S. workers ; thousands of businesses will dislocated — that means out jobs and out-of-business.

(2) Or, begin putting togeth complex protectionist structure keep foreign products out, kn ing that we will then lose for markets that provide others i lions of jobs and support th sands of domestic businesses.

(3) Or, finally, "Buy Americ knowing that we are not get the best but are, at least for awh maintaining the livelihood standard of living of many fel Americans.

Refuge of Scoundrel

Patriotism is the last refug scoundrels and auto compar That's what the new car comr cials are really about: Buy our and save our women and chil from the Arabs and Japanese.

Mr. Benton and other bile executives now forth to Washington they need is some t competitive again. and Datsun and H few years and we'll erything. My guess lie — that they w that time and the n by patriotic sales tc up for offshore ma

The dream of F Motors. I suspect U.S. market and market — manuf and trucks for bo cheaper than it is i

There are very ahead. For Wash each of us. The go decide what kinc United States will 20 or 50 years. Ma decide, too — the c Ford Escort and a is a political cho U.S.A. or Made in J

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The Internation bune welcomes lett ers. Short letters chance of being pul ters are subject to for space reasons letters will not be publication. Writer that their letters b with initials but pre given to those ful bearing the writ address. The He cannot acknowledg to the editor.

A Three-Headed Trojan Hc

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS — The Middle East's most indigestible human lump comprises the aproximately 9 million Kurds who do not and never did have their own state, despite an individual language and history. They represent a turbulent minority divided among Iran, Iraq and Turkey. While no valid statistics exist, Iran and Iraq tend to minimize the number of their Kurdish citizens and Turkey insists it has no Kurds at all — only "mountain Turks."

Yet the Kurds, almost forever, have lived approximately where they still are, inhabiting the rough triangle where today's two warring Mideast neighbors meet a Turkish chaos that is only now being suppressed by the group of officers who seized governmental control.

Xenophon records in his "Anabasis," written during the fifth century B.C., how his 10,000 mercenaries hacked their way through the Carduchi (Kurds), who "gave no signs at all of friendly feeling" as the Greeks marched north to the Black Sea and then westward, home. Polybius wrote of the Kurtioi (Kurds). It is often claimed they descend from the ancient Medes conquered long ago by Persia.

Whatever their ancestry, they are doubly remarkable: for they have lived in the same general area 4,000 years — without ever attaining independent statehood. Just after World War I there were tentative moves to accord recognition to some Kurdish regions. But when the Treaty of Sevres recognized that unhappy people's rights, Turkey refused to sign and the matter was forgotten.

1946 Collapse

The background of the present Iraq-Iran conflict was laid in Kurdistan, the vague area whose geography is acknowledged but not its population's nationality. During the early 1970s Iran's shah, in cahoots with Israel and the American CIA, backed a revolt among Iraqi (not Iranian) Kurds against Baghdad.

This was led by Mulla Mustapha Barzani, a tribal leader created as a general by Moscow to lead an attempt to make trouble for Iran by carving out a small Kurdish chip called the "Mahabad Republic." The latter movement collapsed in 1946.

Gen. Barzani, never a Communist, later reorganized a guerrilla army called *Pesh Merga*. "We who face death." Until March, 1975, these Kurdish partisans (with substantial support from Iranian artillery plus subtler U.S. and Israeli aid) made plenty of trouble for Iraq, especially in the hills beyond its great Kirkuk oil fields.

However, at a secret 1975 meeting in Algiers between the shah and Saddam Hussein, then — and still — boss of Iraq, a cynical deal was arranged at Kurdish expense. Iran promised to halt assistance to Gen. Barzani and, immediately, to shut its frontier. In exchange, Iraq conceded to Iran territorial rights along the Shatt-al-Arab river's left bank as far as the *tahlweg* (deep water line), yielding previous claims to the entire waterway.

I arrived in Tehran 1975, en route to an with Gen. Barzani headquarters inside thing had been carefi by couriers. However ror, the moment of m also the precise mo shabby Algiers deal.

Premier Hoveyda w be picked up if I sou the border. The shah oed this caution subse ing me he had accept deal to honor the S ambitions of his late fa

Well, today's war is effort by President Hussein to erase the Al from history and woul ble, gain territory Iraq claim along the riverfro usual, the Kurds suffer. ago (Oct. 15) Tehran had crushed on Irani Kurdish rebellion (Irac mirror image of the sha attempt in Iraq.

Turkey's Ro

Turkey is not to be l the game of flailing what west Asian states consic jan Horse with three hea in each of their doma Kenan Evren, head of new military regime, de chose Diyarbekir, Turkey pal Kurdish city, to anno his government would ne quish power until "anarcl ferentially including unre the Kurds — had ended.

The unfortunate Kur had only one internatio mous man, Saladin, who ed a medieval Arab em ousted the Crusader Jerusalem. Incidentally, was Takrit whence Presic dam Hussein, not a Ku comes.

All of which adds up t planation of Kurdish dura summarized in two of th tional proverbs: "Fighting than idleness"; and "The born to be slaughtered."

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1979

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Battle to

A Difficu
For U.S.

ons

Americans Invade Paris Showings

By Richard Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

The French may not yet but the Americans or fashion war. Right Porte de Versailles In-Ready-to-Wear Fair, Carey of New York charm commando to l-million project — the rk International Fash- be held May 10-15.

se is clear enough, to h New York City and ch is the largest indus- nploying approximate- of a million people.

ssistant Isabel Leeds, nt over to launch it ove New York" booth. here, we felt we'd be the world's buyers and aid. The booth, which quered tomato red, is a huge replica of the "I York" button and the fair. On the left, there n screen showing ex- Broadway shows. On a slide projector offer- rk fashions. "But we ho the designers are," said. Models in red th huge "I Love New on their backs are over the fair, spread-

n for the fair is that the rate of the dollar, New York is such a good buy," Miss Leeds said. Not to mention that informal American-style clothes have been gaining ground all over the world and that increasing numbers of Europeans are visiting the United States for business and pleasure.

So far, there has been no official reaction according to Miss Leeds, but the popular response has been overwhelming. "We brought 20,000 'I Love New York' buttons and we ran out of them."

Shows Go On

Meanwhile, the fashion shows are continuing for another couple of days, the finale being given by Yves Saint Laurent. The mini story continues and it is getting better all the time, almost to the point of the no-mini mini. So far, we've had ruffled minis, bloused minis, flounced minis, rumba minis, pleated minis and cuffed minis in a variety of fabrics — paper, plastic, tinfoil, leather, chintz, gauze, poplin, denim and straw. No real need to panic if you don't have the legs for it. It does mean, however, that skirts will have to be considerably shortened.

After several seasons of showing quietly in his showrooms, Kenzo, who did a lot for Paris fashions, took over the Place des Victoires, complete with Louis XIV's statue and parking meters. He was back under his favorite circus tent, and so were dozens of photographers as well as his young and funny girls showing real clothes with a smile. Although Kenzo does not seem to be taking life or fashion seriously, his clothes have been some of the most copied in the last decade. His approach to dressing is not only fun, it is also based on imagination, unusual visual impact and a thorough sense of contemporary design.

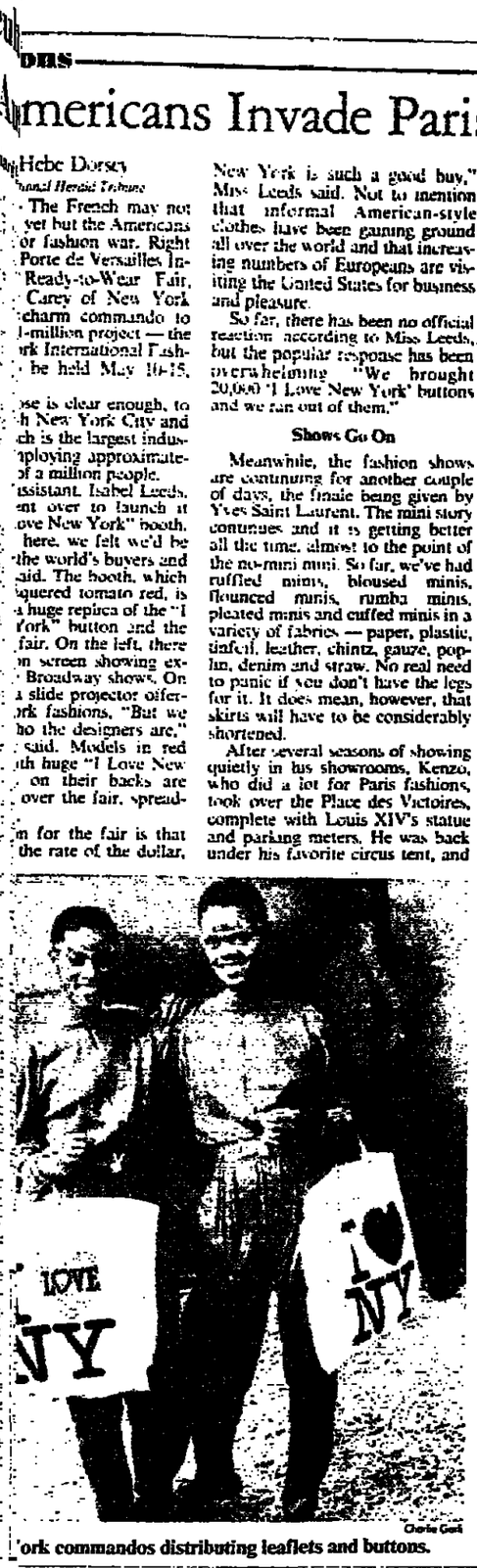
This season, he has probably done the softest mini in town, but although it may look like teen-age stuff, you can tell that the new and softly ruffled jacket, with big puffed sleeves, is seriously tailored and can fit into any woman's wardrobe. The same goes for his Cambodian look, based on soft cropped pants and strict jackets. Although many Paris collections have had dark and murky shades, that's not the story at Kenzo, who is all for bright and cheerful colors, with lots of sharp red and navy in his sailor group, another of his favorite themes. You can also tell that Kenzo will remain the eternal child when he shows such things as long, soft, white evening dresses, with a look of innocence about them.

More Chanel Than Chanel

At Chanel's, Philippe Guibourge is in top form doing clothes that are now more Chanel than Chanel. He is soon going to get help from Frances Stein, a former Vogue editor for the last four years at Calvin Klein's and a wizard with accessories and general editing. Although she was backstage yesterday at the show (which, good old nostalgia helping, was shown with guitar music) she avoided interviews, letting Guibourge take the bows. However, there were already signs of her, notably in the new ivory bangles and necklaces and the familiar but revamped gold chains. Even the models' hair was cut and styled in that neat pageboy that Chanel so loved.

Valentino, who works in Rome but shows in Paris, had a fresh and summery collection built around the jodhpur which he did in those marvellous and cool Italian linens, sometimes mixed with leather. His pique jackets were also tailored like riding coats and the models wore dramatic white silk bow ties and white leather crash helmets with dainty white gloves, very much a Hollywood glamour approach, which Valentino may be the last one to dare put across.

[At Christian Dior, United Press International reported, designer Marc Bohan showed dozens of daytime summer cottons at the top of the knee as well as some mid-thigh parka dresses with drawstring hems obviously meant for resort wear. He also showed trouser outfits and soft evening pajamas for the anti-mini clientele.]



Charlie Gatti

'ork commandos distributing leaflets and buttons.



Charlie Gatti

Kenzo's micro-mini.

Prospecting Fever

Gilded Kalgoorlie Is Awash With Gold Seekers

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

KALGOORLIE, Australia — Mayor Ray Finlayson, whose calling card is a discreet red on a gold background, is proud of his town and the "golden mile" on which it stands, one of the richest gold deposits ever found. But if the present wave of prospecting warrants it, he said, "We'll shift the town."

"Crikey, gold is where you find it," he said, discussing the possibility of finding a rich lode under his handsome Victorian town hall. "Give us the industry, and we'll put up with the inconvenience." The mayor said that Ross Lightfoot, who has been prospecting within sight of the town hall, has come up with "the finest samples that I've ever seen."

Finlayson has spent all of his 62 years in this gold-mining region and concedes that he did well enough to retire seven years ago.

Gold Revived Town

The recent spectacular rise in the price of gold has revived Kalgoorlie, which was founded in the gold rush of the 1890s and owed its continued existence only to the discovery of nickel in the 1960s. By the beginning of the last decade, the mines on the "golden mile" had shut down.

This has changed in the last two years and by next year the principal producer, Kalgoorlie Mining Associates, in which the U.S. Homestead Mining Co. holds a 48 percent interest, plans to turn out 191,000 ounces a year, and more than $30 million is being spent to bring "mothballed" mines back into production.

The town, which has become neat and placid in its quiescence, has gone gold-mad, and tourists are flocking in from all over Australia in the hope of becoming rich. Spurred by highly publicized finds of chunky nuggets, they are spending their vacations or weekends around this remote town looking for gold.

Detectors for Rent

For 50 cents, anyone can obtain a "miner's right" to prospect on public lands. Armed with their own metal detectors or renting them for $15 a day from Kalgoorlie's enterprising shopkeepers, entire families head for the outback in search of their fortunes.

A shopkeeper who has turned a neat profit from selling bits and pieces of the U.S. Skylab, which crashed in this region last year, for $25 each, has done even better selling about 300 U.S.-made metal detectors for $600 each. He also sells picks and shovels and miner's pans. He said he had tried prospecting but found that selling tools to prospectors was a quicker way of getting rich.

"How to make your fortune in two days and two nights," says a tourist advertisement in Perth, 375 miles to the west. "You don't have to worry about a thing, we even supply your metal detector."

Mike Tandy, who runs Kalgoorlie's tourist bureau, said weekends have become "hell" as travelers besiege him and his assistants with requests for tips on where to go to get rich by Sunday night.

The new boom has revived the gold-rush atmosphere and given new life to the 30 hotels, most of which were already in existence when Herbert Hoover, later to rise to fame in U.S. politics, spent three years here as a mine manager at the end of the last century. He is remembered here best for a vaguely erotic love poem that he is said to have composed for a barmaid at one of the hotels.



The New York Times

It is impossible to find a room in a hotel or the six new motels over a weekend, and signs have sprung up to keep the atmosphere from getting rowdy. "Minimum dress standard: T-shirts and shorts, footwear at all times," says a sign at the Victoria tavern.

From its earliest days, Kalgoorlie has kept a relic for which it is known all over Australia; it has the only open red-light district in the country. "Tolerance, common sense and balance are required," said Finlayson. "There are a very few houses that are tolerated." He conceded that they were unlawful, but said, "They are not overdone, there are no blatant ads."

The women sit in front of the strip of six brothels, each in her own pool of pink light. The madams pay taxes on their earnings even though they are derived from unlawful activities. "The tax commissioner said Australian law does not differentiate between moral and immoral earnings," said one madam in a rich mixture of German and Australian accents.

Opera in London

A Toned-Up 'Lucia'; a New 'Arabella'

By Henry Pleasants
International Herald Tribune

LONDON, Oct. 17 — The new season has brought us "Lucia" in a new edition by Jesus Lopez-Cobos at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, and "Arabella" in a new English National Opera production by Jonathan Miller at the Coliseum.

For his "Lucia" edition, Lopez-Cobos, who is also the conductor of this production, as he was of a recording three years ago with Montserrat Caballe and Jose Carreras, has returned, as is the fashion nowadays, to the autograph, his purpose being to rid this Donizetti masterpiece of corruptions and extravagances that have become traditional over the years.

The restoration, if one may call it that, has largely to do with transposition and the elimination of additional coloratura display. Inspection of the autograph revealed that the original keys of much of the heroine's music were a semitone higher, in some cases even a whole tone, than those that have come down to us in performance and been incorporated in the printed score.

Lopez-Cobos' conclusion has been that keys were lowered at the whim of vainglorious coloraturas in order to give themselves more room at the top for altitudinous and acrobatic interpolation, and that Lucia, her music stripped of such accretions, could and should be sung by a *lirico spinto* rather than by the coloratura to which we are accustomed, as, indeed, she has been in the traditional version in recent decades by Maria Callas and Beverly Sills.

This may well be an oversimplification, especially since the original Lucia, Fanny Persiani, was noted for high notes and her invention in the supplementary ornamentation was expected, even required, of sopranos in her — and Donizetti's — day. It is also possible that the prevailing pitch in Naples, where "Lucia" was introduced in 1835, was lower than elsewhere, as was generally the case in southern Italy, and that subsequent singers found the music uncomfortably high when played at the pitches prevailing north of the Apennines.

In those days of singer supremacy, when reputable singers wanted an aria transposed down, it came down, as certainly happened with the bass arias in "The Barber of Seville," composed for Rome in 1816. Where there was choice between subtleties of key relationships and vocal health and prosperity, there was no doubt about where the priorities lay, nor should there be today. Indeed, a case can be made even now for a downward transposition of Edgardo's taxing final scene, as any tenor who ever tackled it would agree.

The earlier Lucias may well have transposed downward in order to retain the upward extensions, but as the effect of this new edition in the opera house demonstrates, there is something to be said for their judgment. The traditional supplementary fioritura can be, and certainly has been, overdone, but without it something essential and congenial to "Lucia," stylistically and dramatically, has been lost. A case of the baby going out with the bath water?

Both Katia Ricciarelli, singing her first Lucia, and the audience would have had a more enjoyable evening at the premiere had she been singing in the "traditional," gallantly and resourcefully though she sang. Hers is, in any case, a voice for Verdi, not Donizetti, but intelligence and professionalism saw her through.

There was gallant and plangent singing, too, from Carreras, repeating his recorded performance. Both principals were splendidly supported by Giorgio Zancanaro as Enrico and Robert Lloyd as Raimondo.

Strauss' Magic

The new ENO "Arabella" offers much to delight the eyes and ears of those who can stomach the grubbiest little yarn that ever wormed its way into an opera house. Miller's straightforward production is greatly enchanced by handsome and imaginative sets by his longtime collaborators Patrick Robertson and Rosemary Vercoe.

Strauss was nearing 70 when he came to "Arabella," and the machinery behind his harmonic and instrumental magic was beginning to show. But it works so smoothly that one accepts and relishes the magic anyway.

That magic is eloquently served by Josephine Barstow in the title role, Peter Glossop, returning to the company after 18 years, as Mandryka, and Norma Burrowes as Zdenka. The same is true of the ENO orchestra under the company's new music director, Mark Elder.

Art

Dali Plans 22-Mile Work

United Press International

PORT LLIGAR, Spain — Salvador Dali, the ailing Surrealist painter, has emerged from six months of virtual seclusion promising to create a new huge work of art that may be the largest in the world.

Dali, 76, said he was preparing to begin work on a 22-mile long project in Romania with the help of a team of U.S. scientists.

The artist, who reportedly has been suffering from psychological and physical problems since April, summoned seven reporters to an impromptu news conference Sunday.

The Spanish news agency EFE reported that Dali looked well although he was suffering from a sporadic trembling of his right hand and had to be helped up the stairs of his home.

As proof that he was fit again, Dali said he recently completed two new paintings and a series of pencil sketches. Dali displayed one of the paintings, which measured more than 3 feet square, and said he already had sent the other to his museum in Figueras.

Dali said his plans for next year include visits to Madrid, Paris and New York, adding that while in Madrid, he and his wife Gala will renew their wedding vows in an Orthodox Coptic rite.

-Headed Tro

Tribune



An anxious staff member at Lost & Found demonstrates the size of the bag: 35x25cm. (14x10in.). Doesn't that ring anything to you?

The owner of the bag has not been heard from. Where can he be hiding that he missed our last appeal?

We ask the indulgence of our readers for bothering them again with the same subject. Against the background of civil aviation world-wide it's undoubtedly a trifle, but not for the particular passenger. And hence not for Swissair.

For obvious reasons we would like to obviate a third advertisement in this matter.

A third appeal may not be needed if we pinpoint our search. We are grateful to our transit staff for the hint that bags are left behind chiefly by passengers with several pieces of luggage. Because the several pieces in turn put us on another trail: passengers with a lot of luggage are usually on holiday or on a major business trip.

So probably the person we are looking for did not simply come to Switzerland for two or three weeks to relax beside charming lakes or in awesome mountains: he will rather have landed in Zurich to start or continue an extended European tour after a few days, at most, in Switzerland.

Though this makes us as Swiss a little sad, we can certainly understand it. Swissair does fly at short intervals from Zurich and Geneva to more than 40 destinations all over Europe. And Swissair connections via Zurich and Geneva are so good that it would in fact make excellent sense to plan a whole circuit of Europe by Swissair. Particularly since the trip would be luxurious. With Swissair, after all, you can not only fly first class on even the shortest hops, but more and more frequently take one of the new, bigger and quieter DC-9-81s, whose first class (with its own toilet, incidentally) boasts 12 sumptuous leather easy chairs. If the person we are looking for flies economy class, he may particularly appreciate that there are only five not six seats abreast, giving him a lot of elbow room.

In any case, a connoisseur. And a connoisseur, we fear, may have more profitable things to do in London or Helsinki or Vienna or Paris or Düsseldorf or Milan or Lisbon or Athens, or wherever, than reading the paper.



Description of the bag found on September 24 at Zurich airport: 55x35x25cm. (21x14x10in.), brown leather, outside pocket with empty name-tag holder.

Only the fact that Swissair advertisements appear in prominent publications of the international press allows us still to hope that in some leisure moment – perhaps at a café on a Roman piazza – the person we are looking for will be leafing idly through newspapers and magazines, will spot us and get in touch. We urge him to do so with the Swissair Lost & Found at CH-8058 Zurich-Airport.

Now that we're dealing for a second time with this bag affair, we'd like to point out most emphatically that Swissair or your IATA travel agency will always gladly give you detailed information on the best connections among the 43 Swissair destinations in Europe.

swissair

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
		—A—A—A—								
45¼	27½	ACF	2.50	5.8	7	160	43¾	43¼	43¼	— ¾
23⅝	11⅞	AMF	1.24	6.1	8	1500	20⅞	19⅞	20⅛	+ 1¼
24⅝	12⅞	AM Intl	.28	1.9	32	151	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ⅛
12⅞	7⅛	APL	.50i		14	30	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
37⅝	24¾	ARA	1.94	6.2	6	398	32½	31⅛	31⅛	— 1⅛
91½	27	ASA	5	5.8		471	85⅝	84	85½	
18⅞	8⅞	ATO	.60	3.6	5	122	17	16½	16½	— ½
38⅝	17	AVX	.32	.8	17	395	u39⅞	38½	39⅛	+ 1
55	34⅞	AbbtLb	1.20	2.4	15	371	51⅜	50⅜	50⅞	— 1
25⅝	18⅝	AcmeC	1.40	5.3	5	19	26⅛	26	26⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	AdmDg	.04	.9	7	33	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
16⅛	11	AdaEx	1.49e	9.3		50	16⅛	15⅞	16	
7⅛	3⅛	AdmMI	.20e	3.0	5	66	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
69⅞	26⅛	AMD			19	241	62⅞	61⅛	61⅝	+ ⅛
35⅛	28⅛	AMD	wi			22	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ¼
40⅛	29⅛	AetnLf	2.12	5.7	6	429	37⅛	36⅝	36⅞	— ⅛
25	15	Ahmans	1.20	5.9	6	5	20½	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
6⅛	2	Aileen				79	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
54⅞	27⅛	AirPrd	.80	1.6	12	1046	51	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
28⅝	16⅛	AirbFrt	1.20	4.9	13	97	24⅞	24⅛	24⅛	
17⅞	7⅛	Akzona	.80	7.4	15	71	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
7⅛	5⅛	AlaP	dpf.87	14.		28	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
78	58½	AlaP	pf 9	14.		z160	65⅛	64⅛	64⅛	
35	21	Alskaln	s .50	1.5	7	675	34	32⅛	34	
36⅛	23⅛	Albany	1	3.1	9	417	34⅛	32⅛	32⅛	+ ⅛

(Continued on Page 10)

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Kingdom of Sweden

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In accordance with the provisions of the Bonds, notice is hereby given that for the three months interest period from 20th October, 1980 to 20th January, 1981 the Bonds will carry an Interest Rate of 13 $\frac{5}{16}$ % per annum. The relevant Interest Payment Date will be 20th January, 1981. The Coupon Amount per U.S. $5,000 will be U.S. $170.10.

On 14th October, 1980 the Ten Year Weekly Treasury Rate was 11.42 per cent. per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Agent Bank

U.S. $120,000,000

International Westminster Bank Limited

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In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the six months interest period from 22 October, 1980 to 22 April, 1981 the Notes will carry an interest Rate of 14% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 22 April, 1981 against Coupon No. 8 will be U.S. $70.78.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London
Agent Bank

مجلة من الأصل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 9 Wednesday, October 22, 1980

INESS NEWS BRIEFS

itter Buys Back Its Stock

From Agency Dispatches

K — Dean Witter Reynolds Organization Inc. has agreed 0 shares of its common stock for $24.45 each from Banque rnationale d'Investissement for a total price of $12.54 mil-

er officials said Tuesday that the sale represents 6.3 percent ding shares and is expected to be completed Jan. 5.

ajor Paris-based consortium bank owned equally by leading estern financial organizations, built its stake through a 16- ing in Reynolds Securities which later merged with Dean

An official said the sale represents "a first step" in a policy it "redeploying" its presence in the financial market place. uld be "premature to talk about details" of the bank's new e next steps will be made public in due course," he added.

rman Car Registrations Climb 26%

From Agency Dispatches

RG. West Germany — West German motor vehicle regis- ped to 208,680 in September, up 26.6 percent from August ent above the year-ago level, the Federal Statistics Office sday. New registrations in the first nine months 1980 to- lion, down 7.2 percent from the 1979 period.

ns of new motorcycles and motorbikes rose more than 20 rding to September reports, to 134,863 in the first nine strations in September, however, numbered 5,548 units and percent from August.

Makes Bid for Enhrenreich Common

Reuters

CITY, N.Y. — Nippon Kogaku's directors have approved fer of $13 a share for the 1.24 million shares of Ehrenreich l common stock that the company does not already hold.

se camera firm, which makes Nikon cameras and is Ehren- pal supplier, already holds 40.5 percent of Ehrenreich's fer to take control is subject to approval by Ehrenreich's ution of a definitive agreement and approval by Ehrenre- ders. In trading on the American Stock Exchange, the stock y at 13.

Wary Over Final Quarter

Reuters

K — Gillette co-chairman Colman Mockler said Tuesday utious about the outlook for fourth-quarter results, even ess had picked up at the end of the third quarter and re-

urity analysts that he is worried about a second recession- U.S. economy during the current quarter although he said thing to base that concern on in connection with Gillette's ss. Mr. Mockler reported that incoming orders are current- g."

rnings rose 15 percent in the third quarter to $29.1 million, hare.

s of Swiss Watch Group Down 6.6%

Reuters

— Ste Suisse pour l'Industrie Horlogeure, the Swiss watch- p which includes Omega, Tissot and other well-known lay announced a 6.6-percent fall in 1980 revenues in the ths of 1980, compared with the same period last year.

partly blamed falling revenue on the strength of the Swiss increase in the price of gold. It said political tensions in the had an impact. The company reported that it would con- e efforts on Omega and Tissot, the group's main products. vatch industry is fighting stiff Japanese competition, partic- ower-priced sector.

Record Set Of 8.5% in U.K. Jobless

Healey Says Increases Could Cause 'Revolt'

The Associated Press

LONDON — Unemployment in Britain rose in October by some 23,000 to a new high, the Department of Employment reported Tuesday. The latest figures showed that 8.5 percent of the labor force — 2,062,866 people — is out of work.

The latest rise, from 2,039,476, or 8.4 percent, in September, brought renewed demands for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government to abandon its strict monetary control or face "revolt."

The number of jobless in Britain passed 2 million in August for the first time in 45 years. Seasonally adjusted and excluding school leavers, unemployment rose 108,300 in October to 1,892,700, or 7.8 percent.

Denis Healey, the moderate expected to succeed Labor leader James Callaghan next month, predicted that unemployment would soon top 3 million.

"With the pound forced ever higher by excessive interest rates, a collapse in retail sales, investment and manufacturing exports, unemployment is likely to increase at over 100,000 every month, bringing the total to well over 3 million by this time next year," Mr. Healey said.

"The government must now reverse its bankrupt policies or face an overpowering revolt from the British people," he said.

Employment Secretary James Prior blamed the rise on Britain's "inability to produce the right goods at the right time and price."

Len Murray, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said that Mrs. Thatcher's government "seems to have set its face like flint against measures which would expand the economy and reduce the human misery of the dole queue."

Trade union leaders met with Mrs. Thatcher earlier this month, but reported afterward that she stuck firmly to the oft-repeated official line that the Conservatives' policies are Britain's only hope for economic recovery.

A Quiet Saudi in U.S. Banking

By William G. Shepherd Jr.
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Not all big Arab investors are as flamboyant as Adnan Khashoggi and Ghaith Pharaon, who won reputations as gunslinger-style operators with lavish life styles.

Another breed is private, conservative and given to remaining quietly beneath the surface of business life.

One such man is Suliman Olayan, one of Saudi Arabia's most powerful private empire builders. With virtually no publicity, Mr. Olayan has funneled huge sums into U.S. companies — including nine U.S. banks. Last week, Mr. Olayan burst into the news when, along with a frequent investment partner, the royal family's Prince Khaled bin Abdullah bin Abdulrahman al-Saud, he raised his stake in the troubled First Chicago Corp. to 7.5 percent from 4.5 percent.

First Chicago is the holding company for the ninth-largest bank in the country. It has been plagued by big trading losses, a drain of top-management talent, and board room battles that early this year led to the ouster of Robert Abboud as chairman. Mr. Olayan's move appeared to be a vote of confidence in First Chicago's new chairman, Barry Sullivan, who came from Chase Manhattan.

Seeking a Seat

But it also raised questions whether Mr. Olayan and Prince Khaled might seek a seat on First Chicago's board. William McDonough, who heads the bank's asset and liability management committee, said that Mr. Olayan, a sizable customer of the bank for some years, has repeatedly given assurances to the contrary. Nevertheless, the bank is deeply concerned with maintaining not just the fact but also the appearance of independent status with its customers.

Mr. Olayan's U.S. thrust is embodied in a New York-based organization called the Olayan Group, which includes an investment vehicle called Competrol BVI and two operating companies called Gentrol Inc. and Crescent Diversified Ltd. The president of both Gentrol and Crescent is William Gridley, who came out of Chase Manhattan and, subsequently, the American Express International Banking Corp. And not long ago former Treasury Secretary William Simon joined the Olayan operations as Crescent's and Gentrol's chairman.

Besides the First Chicago shares, the Olayan Group holds roughly 1 percent of eight other U.S. banks — Chase Manhattan, Mellon Bank of Pittsburgh, Southeast Bancorp. of Miami, Valley National of Phoenix, First Bank Systems of Minneapolis, National City Bank of Cleveland, Western Bancorp. and Hawaii Bancorp. of Honolulu.

Other major investments include more than 11 percent of a Wall Street investment banking firm, Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette; just under 5 percent of Thermo Electron Corp., a company near Boston involved in industrial energy conservation; and stock, convertible notes and warrants in Whittaker Corp. that would add up to 8.5 percent of the company if the convertible options were exercised.

There are signs that Mr. Olayan may be emerging from his behind-the-scenes obscurity; he has, for instance, joined Morgan Guaranty Trust's international advisory committee, and there are reports he may soon pop up on other corporate boards. He is chairman of two banks outside the United States, the Saudi British Bank in Saudi Arabia and the Saudi Spanish Bank in Spain.

But in the United States, Mr. Olayan generally has been content to remain a passive investor. "He declined to go on the Whittaker board," Mr. Simon said (although there is still a possibility that Mr. Gridley may take the seat).

Remaining a silent partner and leaving the operations to others is a hallmark of the Olayan style. His interests in Saudi Arabia include a long list of consortiums and partnerships. He is a master at preceiving opportunities for Western technology, bringing in such experts as the Bechtel Group, United Technologies Corp. or Sweden's Nitro Nobel A.B. and setting up joint ventures.

Mr. Olayan, 61, comes from a Saudi merchant family and lives in Riyadh with his American-born wife. After going to school in Bahrain — former classmates are said to have complained that he has a prodigious memory — he became a truck dispatcher for Aramco, the Arabian American Oil Co.

After World War II, Aramco encouraged Mr. Olayan to start his own business to take some of the burdens of importing supplies and equipment off Aramco. What catapulted him into the big time was helping to build the Trans-Arabian Pipeline. From there he branched into food distribution, real estate, construction and countless other businesses.



The New York Times

Suliman Olayan

His vast Saudi interests are grouped principally in three major entities. Consumer products, industrial equipment, construction and transportation are all lumped in what is called OSHCO — the Olayan Saudi Holding Co. — run by his son. OSHCO is 40 percent-owned by the giant Hong Kong trading company, Jardine Matheson & Co., and American Express has 3 percent.

The joint technology ventures — more than a score of them — fall under OFC, the Olayan Financing Co.

And Mr. Olayan is credited with single-handedly introducing the concept of insurance to Saudi Arabians. All the insurance underwriting and brokerage comes under ACE, Arab Commercial Enterprises. Mr. Olayan owns a third of ACE, Prince Khaled owns a third and the remaining third is held by Britain's Bland Payne Sedgwick Forbes Ltd.

Mr. Olayan gets unqualified praise from Richard Jenrette, of the investment-banking firm, a friend since 1965, who said, "Suliman may be the best businessman I've ever met. Anywhere. Of any nationality."

Miller Hits Fed Policy, Stocks Drop

Fed Policy Meeting Worries Bond Mart

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices turned mixed Tuesday as Treasury Secretary William Miller voiced hopes that the Federal Reserve Board will not push up interest rates.

Analysts also said traders were nervous ahead of the short interest figures. These were released after the close and showed short interest in the month ended Oct. 15 rose 3.7 million shares to a record 75.77 million shares.

The analaysts also said many investors are expecting a post-election downturn and tend to sell more quickly now on weakness to maximize profits.

Dow Index Off Bottom

The Dow Jones industrial average, up in early trading, lost as much as seven points before recovering slightly at the close for a loss of 6.40 to 954.44. Declining issues outnumbered advances by a margin of 5-to-3 while turnover on the New York Stock Exchange rose to 51 million shares from 40.91 million Monday.

Mr. Miller told reporters he hoped the Fed will be flexible in responding to recent money supply increases. "It is in everyone's interest to avoid a run-up in (interest) rates that will abort the recovery," he said. He noted the Fed had not acted quickly this spring, when the money supply was declining, and added, "If they hesitated to do it in one direction, why can't they hesitate another week or two in the other direction."

The Fed's policy-making Open Market Committee met today, with the question of whether to push up interest rates presumed to be a major topic.

Yields on Treasury bills rose as much as 20 basis points, while bond prices declined more than a point amid concern over the outcome of today's meeting, dealers said. After the close, the Treasury announced plans to sell $7.8 billion in short-term bills next Monday, of which $250 million will be new cash.

Exxon Finds 'Canyon' Gas

The Associated Press

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. — Exxon has announced the discovery of underwater natural gas in the same small area of the Baltimore Canyon off the Atlantic coast of the United States in which Tenneco reported a find last week.

Test results were encouraging, but more wells may be needed to prove the gas reserves are large enough to justify the costs of development there, an Exxon spokesman said.

The gas was found in a test well in the canyon trough — in an area called Block 559 — about 110 miles east of here and about one mile east of a discovery announced by Texaco in 1978. A test between 12,370 feet and 12,420 feet deep showed natural gas flowing at the rate of 8 million cubic feet per day, the company said.

The strikes were in a very small area of the Baltimore Canyon trough where the three oil companies have reported nine other natural gas and oil discoveries. There also have been 18 dry holes during 31 months of exploratory drilling in the canyon.

The finds by the three companies fueled speculation that the area may become the first commercial gas field off the East Coast.

Chase Chairman Cites U.S. Legal Obstacles

Quick Return of Iran Assets Held Unlikely

By Robert A. Bennett
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, has predicted that legal obstacles would make it very difficult for the Carter administration to return quickly to Iran the assets that President Carter ordered frozen last November.

Key members of the administration, including Secretary of State Edmund Muskie and Treasury Secretary William Miller, have been asking judges around the country to take no actions that might impede the government's efforts to negotiate the release of the U.S. hostages.

In some cases, judges have refused to look at secret affidavits filed by the Cabinet members. The judges contend that political considerations should not enter into judicial decisions and that it would be unfair to present arguments that are unknown to other parties in the case.

'Complex Problem'

"It's a very complex problem," Mr. Rockefeller said Monday at the National Foreign Trade Convention in New York. "If the Iranians think they're going to get back all the assets they have here immediately, they're going to be very disappointed. American laws provide considerable protection" for investors, he added.

Robert Carswell, deputy Treasury secretary, declined to comment on Mr. Rockefeller's remarks when reached by phone in Washington. Mr. Carswell said it was the Treasury's policy not to comment on any aspect of the Iranian situation.

More than 200 companies and individuals nationwide have gone to court with about $8 billion in claims against Iran, and various judges have issued contradictory rulings.

Legality of Attachments

All the plaintiffs joined together and asked Judge Kevin Duffy of federal U.S. District Court in Manhattan to approve the legality of their "attachments" of Iranian assets in the United States. When a court grants an attachment, it orders the holder of an attached asset either to continue holding it or to turn it over to a court-appointed receiver. Unless a court rules otherwise, the attachments are effective until the courts ultimately determine to whom the assets belong.

In the action before Judge Duffy, the plaintiffs asked for confirmation of the legality of the attachments that had been granted. Among the questions that Judge Duffy had to consider were whether the attachments violated a "treaty of amity," signed by the United States and the former Iranian government of the late shah, and whether the attachments violated various domestic laws, such as the Emergency Economic Powers Act and the Foreign Sovereign Immunity Act.

Plaintiffs Disappointed

Judge Duffy ruled late last month that the attachments were legal because of President Carter's decision to freeze the Iranian assets. Many lawyers for the plaintiffs were disappointed, however, because they interpreted Judge Duffy's ruling to mean that, once the freeze is lifted, the attachments also would be voided.

Both the Iranians and the U.S. plaintiffs have asked for permission to appeal the decision.

"The whole reason we sought the attachments was to protect ourselves in case the freeze was lifted," said a litigator for a major New York law firm. Others were more hopeful, however. A lawyer for another major law firm agreed with Mr. Rockefeller that, despite Judge Duffy's ruling, it still would be difficult to return the Iranian assets quickly.

anadians Said to Consider $128.5-Million Guarantee

on Creditors Discuss Massey Terms

gency Dispatcher

— The London clear- e held a preliminary iscuss possible new U.K. bank loans of son Ltd., a Midland okesman said Tues- posals were agreed d.

smen for Midland, gest creditor in Brit- to say how much the s U.K. lenders. The s about $C1.8 billion to 250 major banks ne world. Two-thirds are short-term and Nov. 1.

man said a Financial t that the clearing illing to take equity lassey's U.K. farm d diesel engine sub- remature.

alysts noted that, if nks were to convert loans into a control- Massey's British oper- cue plans under way r the group might be haped.

Guarantees

he Canadian federal and the Ontario pro- rnment said they ee some new invest- ent a bankruptcy of

uncement appeared ersuade some of the banks to hold off on calling in their loans. The company has sought loan guarantees, reportedly up to $C250 million, to allow it to raise $C600 million in equity capital to help pay its debts.

The amount of the guarantee to be given was not disclosed, but $C150 million has been said to be under consideration.

The two governments' willingness to provide guarantees was made conditional, among other unspecified things, on "a satisfactory degree of cooperation from the existing lenders." The two biggest creditors are the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, with 30 percent of the short-term debt, and the Continental Bank of Illinois, with 20 percent.

Canadian Industry Minister Herb Gray said the banks were being persuaded not only to hold off on their loans but also to transform some of them into equity positions in the company. But the shares they buy will not be covered by the proposed governmental guarantees, which will be extended only to new investors. The guarantee would cover the purchase price of the stock in case the company failed but would not cover dividends. The capital value of the risk and not the rate of return would be covered, Mr. Gray explained.

Conditions

Some of the conditions of the guarantee are that Massey's creditors postpone payment of loans, defer interest due, lower their interest rates and maintain levels of credit. Massey was required to give commitments on employment, production, investment and research and development in Canada.

Meanwhile, the company said it is exploring the possibility of selling a controlling interest in itself. It said it also is considering the possibility of joint ventures or of disposing of parts of its operations. It did not give details of any of the options.

At a shareholder meeting Nov. 13, the company will seek approval for the creation of an unspecified number of junior preferred shares that will help with the refinancing. It will also seek approval of a move to pay off $26.3 million in arrears on dividends to preferred shareholders by giving them stock instead of money. (Massey's stock reports are given in U.S. dollars)

Emphasizing the financial trouble the company is in, a notice to stockholders disclosed that a $48 million loss had been suffered in August on top of a $62.9 million loss from last November to July. Company officials acknowledged that Massey has a ruinous capital-debt ratio.

Trading in Massey's shares were suspended yesterday on London, U.S. and Canadian exchanges.

Dollar Maintains Strength; Gold Off in London, Zurich

The Associated Press

LONDON — The dollar remained strong against leading European currencies in late trading Tuesday as the price of gold declined in London and Zurich.

The dollar posted gains against the Deutsch mark, guilder and lire, but lost ground against the Swiss franc, French franc and sterling.

After a day of what dealers described as very active trading, the dollar was quoted at 1.8616 DM in Frankfurt, its highest level since mid-April, dealers reported, after trading as high as 1.8707 at midday.

Gains Against Mark

They attributed the six-month high more to the mark's weakness than to the dollar's strength. Among the reasons cited were the high West German current-account deficit, the wide differential between dollar and mark interest rates and a downturn in West German economic activity.

During the morning, sterling rose to a 6½-year high of $2.44 but it slipped back to $2.4365 late in the afternoon, still well up on Monday's $2.4240.

The dollar fared as follows against other European currencies Tuesday: Zurich — 1.6557 Swiss francs, down from 1.6587; Paris — 4.2950 French francs, down from 4.2990; Amsterdam — 2.0170 guilders, up from 2.0155; Milan — 883.25 lire, up from 878.95

Earlier in Tokyo, the dollar closed at 208.25 yen, slightly up from Monday's 208.20.

Gold Eases

Gold at the afternoon fixing in London was set at $652.50 a troy ounce, $1.50 up from the closing price Monday. But in later trading it slipped to around $650. It closed at $652.50 an ounce in Zurich, Europe's chief bullion market. But the Zurich price was down $4 from Monday's close.

Some traders in Zurich predicted the metal could fall further if the U.S. hostages are released from Iran. They said gold was echoing the movements of silver, which was quoted in London late Tuesday at $19.50 a troy ounce, a drop of 25 cents from Monday. Today's close is the lowest since Sept. 4, when gold closed at $647-$649.

However, in New York, the price of gold closed at $659 an ounce, up from $657.

CURRENCY RATES

ange rates for October 21, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	It.L.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.fr.	D.kr.
	0170	4.970	108.460 *	47.80 *	0.2297	—	4.7870 *	122.58 *	35.286 *
	1825	73.259	16.00	6.9275	3.3840 *	14.747	—	18.016	5.2125
	8618	4.5395	—	43.310 *	2.1080 x	92.298 *	6.2460 *	172.370 *	22.340 *
	4365	—	4.5547	10.4962	2.156.50	4.9425	72.470	4.0397	13.948
	1.550	2 166.90	472.830	215.080	—	435.990	29.580	522.540	154.140
	—	2.4397	0.5352	0.2325	0.1122 *	0.4942	0.0554	0.6820	0.1749
	2950	10.550	230.59 *	—	4.8715 x	212.610 *	14.414 *	259.420 *	75.158 *
	4557	4.0402	88.880 *	38.525 *	0.1874	82.066 *	5.5565 *	—	28.928 *
	3727	0.5615	2.560	5.9047	1.212.78	2.7804	40.992	2.3746	7.8662

Dollar values

Cr	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
franc	29.910	0.1982	Hong Kong $	5.0460	0.2010	Saudi Riyal	3.3220
m $	1.1676	2.8208	Irish £	0.4958	0.8758	Schilling	13.190
rone	5.7260	0.1630	Israeli Shekel	6.1350	0.4790	Singapore $	2.0875
ne	43.10	3.7282	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2678	0.2377	Swedish krone	4.2870
o	50.781	0.2025	Norw. krone	4.9292	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6825
rk	3.7905	0.0133	Pesete	74.935	0.0048	Yen	74.935

2 Irish £.
1 franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.



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These Securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue October 20, 1980

1,000,000 Shares

Dynalectron Corporation

Common Stock

$.10 Par Value

Dillon, Read & Co. Inc.

Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated — The First Boston Corporation — Bear, Stearns & Co.

Blyth Eastman Paine Webber Incorporated — Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corporation — Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated

Goldman, Sachs & Co. — Kidder, Peabody & Co. Incorporated — Lazard Frères & Co.

Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Incorporated — L. F. Rothschild, Unterberg, Towbin

Salomon Brothers — Shearson Loeb Rhoades Inc. — Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated

Warburg Paribas Becker A. G. Becker — Wertheim & Co., Inc. — Dean Witter Reynolds Inc.

Banque Nationale de Paris — Cazenove Inc. — Rea Brothers Limited

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken — Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from page 8)

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 21, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13⅛ - 13¼	N.A. - N.A.	4¼ - 4⅝	17⅛ - 17⅜	11⅜ - 11⅝
2 M.	13⅛ - 13½	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	4 9/16 - 4 11/16	16⅛ - 16¼	11⅝ - 11⅞
3 M.	13⅛ - 13⅞	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	16⅛ - 16⅜	11⅞ - 12 1/16
6 M.	13⅝ - 13⅞	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5 5/16 - 5 5/16	16⅛ - 16⅜	12⅛ - 12⅜
1 Y.	12⅞ - 13	8⅝ - 8¾	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	14⅞ - 14⅝	12⅜ - 12⅝

European Stock Markets

October 21, 1980
(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	72.50	71.00
AKZO	19.90	20.30
Albert Heijn	77.00	75.00
Algemenbank	309.00	302.50
AMEV	92.70	91.70
Amrobank	64.80	63.50
A'Dam Rub	3.40	3.41
Boskalis	92.50	94.50
Bredero	196.00	N.A.
Buehrmann T	64.80	65.30
Caland Hlda	27.90	27.70
Elsevier	180.00	180.00
Ennia	137.80	137.00
Fokker	32.80	33.00
Gist Brocades	38.70	40.50
Heineken	53.40	53.00
H.V.A.	29.50	30.00
Hoogovens	13.70	13.50
Naarden	15.50	16.00
K.L.M.	58.30	58.50
Nat. Nedder	117.40	115.90
Nedllovd	97.50	97.40
Oce Vander G	111.00	118.80
OGEM	7.90	7.90
Pakhoed	41.90	40.30
Philips	16.90	16.80
Robeco	199.00	197.00
Rodamco	107.60	107.80
Rolinco	197.50	194.50
Rorento	116.00	115.60
Royal Dutch	215.20	195.10
RSV	44.50	45.00
Unilever	125.50	124.10
Van Ommer	26.40	26.40
VMF-Stork	36.00	36.20
VNU	84.00	83.60

Anp-Cbs Index : 87.90
Previous : 87.00

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,414	1,410
Cockerill	203	209
EBES	1,480	1,535
Electrobel	4,960	4,980
GB-Inno-BM	2,020	2,050
GBL (BJomb)	1,010	1,030
Hoboken	2,560	2,600
Petrofina	5,320	5,250
Ph. Gevaert	1,240	1,260
Soc. Generale	1,128	1,146
Sofina	3,015	3,100
Solvay	2,400	2,400
Traction Elec	2,090	2,288
Un. Miniere	700	704
V. Montagne	1,200	1,156

Bourse Index : 188.64
Previous : 187.58

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	79.90	80.00
Allianz Vers.	478.00	480.00
B.A.S.F.	128.00	127.90
Bayer	108.80	108.70
Bayer Hypo	251.00	252.00
Bayer Verein	309.50	311.00
Commerzbnk	158.50	158.50
Cont. Gummi	58.10	58.80
Daimler	275.00	274.20
Degussa	270.80	266.00
Demag	135.00	135.00
D.Babcock	209.50	207.20
Deutsche Bnk	284.00	283.90
Dresdner Bnk	187.00	187.90
Du. Schulte	171.50	171.50
GHH	208.00	208.50
Hapag Lloyd	68.70	68.00
Hochtief	442.00	445.00
Hoechst	108.20	107.80
Hoesch	22.90	23.00
Holzmann	392.00	398.00
Horten	158.00	157.00
Kali u Salz	219.50	213.20
Karstadt	227.00	220.00
Kaufhof	198.00	195.50
K.H.D.	196.50	198.20
Kloeckner	38.50	39.00
Krupp	54.50	54.60
Linde	316.50	316.00
Lufthansa	89.20	89.00
MAN	186.50	188.00
Mannesmann	127.90	127.70
Metallgesell.	314.00	314.50
Muench. Ruck	540.00	550.00
Neckermann	73.50	73.50
Preussag	135.00	130.00
RWE.new	182.90	182.50
Schering	228.00	227.50
Siemens	277.10	277.10
Thyssen	57.20	57.50
Varta	184.50	182.50
Veba	138.00	138.50
VEW	107.50	108.10
Volkswagen	174.00	173.50

Siemens Index: 227.68
Previous : 227.19

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.80½	0.80½
AA Co	$20.44	20.44
Anglo-Am	$14.50	137.50
Babcock-Wil	0.96	0.96
Barclays Bnk	4.50	4.50
BAT Ind.	2.78	2.73
Beecham Gp	1.46	1.44
BICC	1.64	1.61
BOC Int'l	0.90	0.89
Boots	2.32	2.29
Bowater	1.75	1.69
B.P.	4.50	4.40
Burmah	1.98	1.87
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.51
Charter Gold	2.75	2.73
Cadbury Sc.	0.67½	0.68
Cons.Gold Fds	6.28	6.30
Courtaulds	0.66	0.64
De Beer	$11.94	12.00
Distillers	2.02	2.00
Dunlop	0.74	0.74
Free St Ged	86.00	87.50
GEC	5.41	5.30
GKN	1.78	1.78
Glaxo	2.32	2.26
GUS	4.48	4.44
Guinness	0.80	0.79
Hawker-Sidd	2.20	2.22
ICI	3.20	3.20
Imps	0.76	0.75½
Lonrho	1.16	1.17
Lucas	1.77	1.79
Marks-Spenc	1.10	1.08
Metal Box	2.50	2.52
Plessey	2.57	2.51
Randfontein	$98.50	102.00
Rank Org.	1.66	1.68
Reed	1.80	1.81
Rolls Royce	1.35	1.34
Royal Dutch	41⅞	40⅞
R.T.Z.	0.77½	0.77½
Shell	4.47	4.49
Thorn (A)	3.46	3.36
Trafalgar H	0.72	0.71
Tube Invest.	2.22	2.20
Ultramar	4.53	4.40
Unid Biscuits	0.81	0.82
Vickers	1.35	1.34
War Loan 3½	33.25	33.12
W. Deep	$72.25	73.25
W. Driefin	$103.25	102.25
W. Holding	$109.25	109.75
Woolworth	0.53	0.52½
ZCI	0.37	0.38

F.T. 30 Index : 484.00
Previous : 477.50

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.90	9.90
Bastogi	749.00	737.50
Centrale	18,900	17,860
ERBA	5,400.00	4,690.00
ErcMarelli	339.00	329.50
Fiat	2,657.00	2,695.00
Finsider	84.00	84.00
Generali	90,940	90,990
IFI	4,381.00	4,288.00
Italcementi	30,500	30,500
Italgas	1,450.00	1,438.00
Italsider	341.00	335.00
LaRinas	302.00	303.00
Montedis	205.00	193.00
Olivetti	2,995.00	2,958.00
Pirelli	3,360.00	3,358.00
Snia Visco	1,310.00	1,310.00

BCI Index : 163.91
Previous : 163.97

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	531.00	528.00
Alsthom Atl.	N.A.	101.00
BIC	566.00	566.00
Bouygues	765.00	770.00
BSN	1,010.00	1,020.00
Carrefour	1,842.00	1,820.00
Cim Lafarge	300.00	299.80
Club Mediter	421.50	423.00
Cofimeg	152.50	152.10
Cie Bancaire	328.00	327.90
CFP	222.50	222.00
CGE	375.00	369.00
CCF	195.00	195.00
Creusot Loire	83.50	83.70
CSF	489.00	497.00
Dumez	929.00	939.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,370.00	1,332.00
Ferodo	329.00	329.00
Gen Occident	348.00	346.20
Hachette	300.00	298.00
Imetal	95.10	96.90
Legrand	1,769.00	1,750.00
L'Oreal	681.00	682.00
Mach Bull	51.10	51.10
Matra	8,840.00	8,900.00
Michelin	798.00	797.00
Moet Henn	528.00	528.00
Moulinex	62.15	63.10
Nord-Est L.	34.90	34.20
Paribas	252.00	252.50
Penarroya	92.00	94.80
Pernod Ric	331.10	332.50
Perrier	184.80	188.10
Peugeot	178.50	179.00
Poclain	223.00	224.50
Printemps	114.10	114.80
PUK	100.00	100.00
Radiotech.	313.00	311.00
Redoute	455.00	457.00
Rh Poulenc	101.00	102.00
Roussel Uclaf	230.00	226.00
Sacilor	13.90	13.55
St Gobain	131.40	131.20
SkisRossignol	849.00	849.00
Suez	312.00	311.90
Telemecan	1,180.00	1,180.00
ThomsonBr	256.80	257.00
Usinor	9.00	9.20

Agefi Index : 151.93
Previous : 151.69

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,270	1,255
Buehrle	1,840	2,935
B Boveri	1,610	1,630
Ciba Geigy	1,010	1,010
Cr Suisse	2,650	2,640
Elektrowatt	2,630	2,640
Fisher	835	820
Hoff-Roche B	7,100	6,825
Interfood	5,750	5,775
Jelmoli	1,445	1,445
Landis Gyr	1,630	1,630
Nestle	3,155	3,170
Sandoz	3,700	3,750
Schindler	1,580	1,580
Ste B. Suisse	377	377
Sulzer	2,910	2,910
Swissair	684	697
U.B. Suisse	3,550	3,555
Winterthur	2,800	2,770
Zurich Ins.	15,875	15,000

SBC Index : 343.60
Previous : 342.10

Tokyo Exchange

October 21, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	197	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	217
Asahi Glass	443	Mitsubi Chem.	244
Canon	730	Mitsubi Corp.	770
Dai Nip. Print	576	Mitsubi Elec	248
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	366
Fuji Photo	740	Mitsukoshi	422
Hitachi	342	Nippon Elec.	576
Honda Motor	569	Nippon Steel	153
C. Itoh	349	Sharp	679
I.H.I.	154	Sony Corp	3,140
Japan Air L.	2,390	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	965	Sumitomo Chem.	150
Kao Soap	430	Sumitomo Metal	183
Kawasaki Steel	152	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	410	Takeda	675
Komatsu	368	Teijin	148
Kubota	370	Tokyo Marine	682
Matsu El. Ind.	583	Toray	225
Matsu E. Wks	610	Toyota	855

New Index : 497.12 ; Previous : 497.96
Nikkei-DJ Index : 7,165.26 ; Previous : 7,175.33

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 21, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
21290	Abti Prce	$22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	+ ⅛
50	Acklands	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
16095	Agnico E	$20¼	19⅞	20¼	+ ⅝
2700	Agra Ind A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
43645	Alta Gas A	$33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
550	Alta Nat	$25⅝	25½	25¼	— ⅛
4000	Algo Cent	$25	25	25	— ½
1100	Algoma St	$40½	39⅞	39⅞	—1⅛
7150	Andres W A	$13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	+ ⅛
970	Asbestos	$32	31⅞	32	+ 1
6425	Atco A	$27⅛	27	27⅛	+ ⅛
11557	BP Can	$45¼	44¾	45	+ ½
15121	Bank N S	$32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅜
209	Baton B	$16½	16½	16½	
1600	Beth Cop	$29	28	28	
36150	Bonanza Oil	$12¼	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜
2465	Bralor Res	$17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
18900	Bramalea	$15	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
20900	Brenda M	$35½	35	35½	
4700	BCFP	$15	14⅝	15	+ ¼
2102	BC Phone	$15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
4140	Brascan A	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	
3100	CAE	$24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
800	Cad Fry	$27½	27	27⅜	+ ⅜
34367	Cdn Pac A	$20	19½	20	
5575	Camflo	$44	42⅝	44	+1½

Total sales 8,872,341 shares

Canadian Indexes

October 21, 1980

	Close	Prev.
Montreal	407.83	[illegible]
Toronto	2,364.40	[illegible]

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.
Is cindex.sa

European Gold Markets

October 21, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.
London	655.50	652.50
Zurich	654.50	652.50
Paris (12.5 kilo)	663.97	662.27

Official morning and afternoon fixings London and Paris, opening and closing prices Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.

ENDESA

REPUBLIC OF CHILE
COLBUN PROJECT
TRANSMISSION SYSTEM
INTERNATIONAL PRECALIFICATION

Empresa Nacional de Electricidad S.A., ENDESA, intends to invite tenders during 1981 for the Colbun Transmission System. The Colbun project entails the construction of two hydroelectric power stations with a combined capacity of 490 MW in its first stage.

The Colbun Transmission System, which will represent a significant expansion of the National Grid, will consist of:

- 220-KV switchyard at colubun substation.
- 220-KV switchyard at machicura substation.
- 500-KV switchyard at Colbun substation, including 220/500 KV transformers.
- 500-KV single - circuit transmission line Colbun - El Rodeo Alto Jahuel (275 KM).
- Upgrading to 500 KV and modification to a single-circuit of the existing 220-KV double-circuit transmission line Colbun-Alto Jahuel (235 KM).
- 500-KV switchyard at Alto Jahuel substation, including 220/500 KV transformers.
- Expansion of the existing 220-KV Alto Jahuel substation.
- Complementary works and equipments.

ENDESA wishes to provide opportunities for private investment and, therefore, intends to invite tenders for the Colbun Transmission System on two alternatives bases:

CONSTRUCTION ALTERNATIVE

ENDESA will contract, on a turnkey basis, the construction, supply, erection and commissioning of the Transmission System. Bidders will be required to offer finance in support of their bids.

CONSTRUCTION AND SERVICE ALTERNATIVE

ENDESA will contract a power transmission service with a concession company, which will construct for its own account and own the 500-KV section of the transmission system (but not the existing 220-KV transmission line, once upgraded to 500-KV.)

In addition, for its own account, ENDESA will contract with the same concession company the construction, supply, erection and commissioning of the remainders of the transmission system, with finance to be offered by bidders.

In evaluating bids, other conditions being equal, ENDESA will give preference to the construction and service alternative.

ENDESA invites prequalification applications for either or both alternatives. Applications may be from individual companies or from consortia, but applicants must demonstrate their ability to undertake the design, construction, supply, erection and commissioning of the entire transmission system.

In the construction and service alternative, ENDESA wishes to receive proposals from applicants as to the form and content of the power transmission service contract between ENDESA and the concession company, this will assist ENDESA in drawing up the bid specifications on an equitable basis.

Under either alternative, ENDESA will invite bids only from prequalified companies and consortia.

Prequalification documents may be requested from Monday 10th of November, 1980 by letter, telex or in person to:

SR. - Jefe del Departamento de Estudios para la Construccion
Santa Rosa N° 76, Piso 11 - Santiago, Chile

In addition the prequalification documents may be also requested to:
The Chief of ENDESA's Inspection Office in U.S.A. one world trade center, suite 5151 - Manhattan, N.Y. 10048, U.S.A.

Domestic telex : 128203 Fomento NYK
From other countries, telex : 420722 FOM-UE

Prices for each set of these documents are as follows:
- Spanish version : Pesos 3.900 (Chilean Cy.) or U.S.$100.-
- English version : Pesos 4.875 (Chilean Cy.) or U.S.$125.-

Registered air mail delivery of these documents, will have an extra charge of pesos 390 or U.S.$10, each.

The information requested in the prequalification documents must be received by ENDESA not later than January 27th, 1981.

EMPRESA NACIONAL DE ELECTRICIDAD S.A.
P.O. Box 1392 Santiago, CHILE - Telex 40491 ndesa cl.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING

MARISOL S/A - Industria do Vestuario, is looking for manufacturers of machines and equipment destined for the production of sweater cotton, to modernize and enlarge an industrial plant located in Jaragua do Sul - SC. The interested manufacturers may write to Rua Bernado Dornbusch, 740 - 89,250 - Jaragua do Sul - SC - Brazil.

New Issue
October 22, 1980

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Electricité de France

DM 100,000,000
8¼% Bonds due 1988
– Private Placement –

guaranteed by the
French State

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

SOCIETE GENERALE
U.S.$50.000.000.-
Floating Rate Notes
Due 1991.-

For the three months, October 15, 19[illegible] to January 14, 1981, the notes will c[illegible]ry an interest rate of 13¼% per annum. The interest due January 15, 19[illegible] against coupon n° 6 will [illegible] U.S. $33,86 and has been computed [illegible] the actual number of days elapsed ([illegible] divided by 360.

The Principal Paying Agent,
SOCIETE GENERALE
ALSACIENNE DE BANQUE
15, Avenue Emile Reuter
LUXEMBOURG.

...lwig Warns Brazil ... Project Paralysis

Warren Hoge
... York Times Service

...JANEIRO — Daniel ...he shipping executive ...tedly the richest man in ... States, has threatened ...ze" operations at his ...n development project ...zon region if the Brazi... ment does not give him ...elief and resolve persis... ...eratic problems.

...lenge has angered some ...t officials and stimulat... sectors of the Brazilian ... that have always ... Ludwig land holdings ... to the country's sover...

...ite assertions like that ...Penna, the Minister of ...d Commerce, that "the ...t does not respond to ...f pressure," Brasilia ap... doing just that.

...ect, known as Jari, in... 0 miles of roads; a 26... ...d; bauxite and kaolin ...fields; cattle ranching; ...res of tree plantations ...roughout the 6,175 ...es of jungle property, ...ory cellulose mill.

...leaders are eager to ...roject functioning, be... economic contribution ... the country's balance... ...ficulties, helps feed its ...ernal markets and pro... ...ns in rain forest devel... somebody else's ex...

...le: One Paper Mill

...wig's challenge was is... 7-page letter from the ...entrepreneur to Gen. ... Couto e Silva, archi... 16-year-old military management of the country. The correspondence was dated Aug. 5, but was recently made public by the Rio de Janeiro daily O Globo.

"If the government cannot satisfy our legitimate pleas for assistance," Mr. Ludwig wrote, "our situation is hopeless, even if we reduce expenses to their lowest possible point. I am seriously considering either paralyzing our operations or selling our paper mill to any third parties, including the government, who would be interested in continuing operations."

Mr. Ludwig's two principal demands are that the government start paying for the $5.5 million annual "infrastructure" costs of providing essential services for the more than 30,000 people who live on the property (residents get health care, education, light, water, sewage and sanitation free) and that land claims in dispute be settled promptly so that the project can get on with expanding its forest plantations. He said that losses would amount to $50 million in the next five years under the present procedures.

"By the end of 1979," Mr. Ludwig wrote, "my investment was $625 million, of which $75 million were for infrastructures. As Your Excellency is well aware, all this investment came out of my resources and my resources alone."

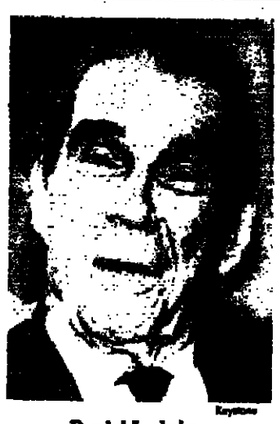
Mercurial Managers

Mr. Penna said that Jari's problems stemmed more from its managers' tendency to change their minds than from bureaucratic impediments. It would be "folly," he said, to meet Mr. Ludwig's demands.

As a result of the controversy, once-familiar wall-side slogans have reappeared telling Mr. Ludwig to "get out" and proclaiming, "the Amazon is ours." In addition, Modesto da Silveira, an opposition party congressman from Rio who has long been a critic of Jari, traveled to Switzerland and reported that the Swiss cancer research institute to whom the heirless Mr. Ludwig intends to leave Jari was really "a front for strange secret business deals."

Still, the project has its supporters. "The time has come," said Antonio Delfim Netto, the planning minister, "when Ludwig should stop being treated like a foreign body in this country. We will give him the support he needs to guarantee the project."

A special Brazilian National Security Council has just returned from Jari with recommendations for drastically increasing government involvement in the project. It is a proposal that pleases both sides since it assuages critics' fears that Jari is, in effect, expropriating Brazilian territory for foreign interests and it promises Mr. Ludwig some relief from administrative costs.


Daniel Ludwig

Disputes, Recession Delay U.K. Sell-Off

By Gerald Clarkson
Reuters

LONDON — The British government's plan to sell some state-owned industries to private investors — as promised during the 1979 general election campaign — are being delayed by departmental strategy disputes combined with a recession, according to industry sources.

In addition, the government increasingly needs to find alternative cash sources so that it can to limit its overall borrowing, they said. This need will be intensified if such money-losing industries as British Steel Corp. ask for additional state aid, the sources added.

Preparations for the sale of about half the equity in state-owned British Aerospace, worth about £200 million (about 82.6 million), have passed the legislative stage, but timing for the sale has not been set, industry sources noted.

They said that British Aerospace, which earned £44 million in pretax profits on sales of £1 billion last year, should be an appealing investment because of the aerospace industry's widely publicized growth prospects.

Steps are also proceeding for the sale of the smaller National Freight Corp., which owns about 10 percent of Britain's trucking industry, aside from companies that transport their own goods.

But plans to sell shares in British National Oil Corp., where the offering of a 25 percent stake could raise upwards of £500 million to £600 million for the government, have been put off, possibly indefinitely, industry sources noted.

Energy Secretary David Howell said earlier this month that enabling legislation for the sale of BNOC shares to the public would be coming, but no timetable was specified.

Informed sources said that the Treasury and the Foreign Office have raised objections to the proposed sale of BNOC shares. It also appears that Mr. Howell has also begun to doubt the wisdom of parting with a portion of such a valuable asset. BNOC has a positive growth outlook.

Market analysts said that the sale of a sizable stake in BNOC would have several consequences, such as reducing the government's potential income and, to some extent, undermining Britain's diplomatic leverage in the European Economic Community and elsewhere.

The failure to reach a clear-cut decision on BNOC's future ownership is the prime example of policy confusion, industry sources said.

The government can also expect considerable, and perhaps insuperable, difficulty in trying to sell minority stakes in labor-intensive industries with checkered profit records, the sources added. As evidence of this, market analysts cite the recent decision to postpone the partial denationalization of British Airways, which is losing money this year.

South Korea Limits Contracts in Mideast

Reuters

SEOUL — The South Korean government has restricted the number of companies permitted to tender for Middle East construction contracts to 34, industry sources have reported.

More than 100 South Korean companies have been competing in the lucrative Middle East construction market; those not included on the new list will only be allowed to act as sub-contractors for the chosen 34, the sources said, adding that the government's aim was to increase profitability by ending price-cutting competition between companies.

Relié au réseau mondial de

l'*Agence Economique et Financière*

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Directeur : Hugues-Vincent Barbe

Siège social et publicité
108, rue de Richelieu - 75002 Paris. Tél. : 261-80-82

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions. In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

...LM. Holdings

	1980	1979
..	168.15	160.45
..	32.4	37.3

Aluminium Ltd.

	1980	1979
..	1,300.	1,100.
..	132.0	104.3
	1980	1979
..	3,900.	3,300.
..	417.2	310.0

...ites

... Broadcasting Cos.

	1980	1979
..	491.2	468.6
..	29.71	31.94
..	1.05	1.14
	1980	1979
..	1,620.	1,420.
.	107.82	114.36
.	3.82	4.08

...n Cyanamid Co.

	1980	1979
.	869.2	782.0
.	40.2	39.1
.	0.84	0.82
	1980	1979
.	2,540.	2,330.
..	110.8	123.0
..	2.31	2.57

...tol-Myers Co.

	1980	1979
..	826.2	731.2
..	76.56	67.04
..	1.16	1.02
	1980	1979
..	2,350.	2,040.
..	199.23	169.87
..	3.01	2.57

...gton Industries

	1980	1979
..	717.0	691.0
..	7.74	18.09
..	0.28	0.65
	1980	1979
..	2,900.	2,680.
..	81.33	76.22
..	2.90	2.73

...mhart Co.

	1980	1979
.	409.9	395.4
.	11.1	10.1
.	0.89	0.76
..	0.88	0.75
	1980	1979
..	1,320.	1,130.
..	51.5	48.0
.	4.21	3.92

... Public Utilities

	1980	1979
..	490.2	383.9

Gould Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	514.1	511.0
Profits	13.0	28.5
Per Share	0.45	1.01
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,570.	1,490.
Profits	52.5	76.5
Per Share	1.84	2.73

I.N.A. Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,350.	1,240.
Profits	68.49	61.84
Per Share	1.75	1.60
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,870.	3,340.
Profits	206.87	180.62
Per Share	5.32	4.69

Ingersoll-Rand Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	723.8	595.2
Profits	39.9	32.1
Per Share	2.01	1.60
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,100.	1,800.
Profits	102.3	105.9
Per Share	5.12	5.31

Johns-Manville Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	576.6	607.5
Profits	16.0	34.8
Per Share	0.43	1.29
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,680.	1,660.
Profits	55.3	87.5
Per Share	1.63	3.19

Kellogg Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	560.7	449.0
Profits	52.7	44.7
Per Share	0.69	0.58
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,610.	1,380.
Profits	150.7	134.0
Per Share	1.97	1.75

Lockheed Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,300.	1,000.
Profits	16.4	1.1
Per Share	1.03	0.09*
Share Dil.	0.95	0.02*
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	3,900.	3,000.
Profits	1.8	22.8
Per Share	0.19*	1.30
Share Dil.	0.19*	1.24

Martin-Marietta Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	697.4	530.4
Profits	10.5	25.6
Per Share	0.17	0.42
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,360.	1,100.
Profits	19.17	81.27
Per Share	0.31	1.33

Missouri-Pacific Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	501.6	457.3
Profits	35.76	31.99
Per Share	2.30	2.06
Share Dil.	2.27	2.04
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,620.	1,420.
Profits	121.30	101.35
Per Share	7.82	6.57
Share Dil.	7.71	¼.47

Monsanto Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	1,530.	1,490.
Profits	29.6	89.9
Per Share	0.81	2.73
Share Dil.	0.81	2.70
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	4,900.	4,640.
Profits	217.0	320.2
Per Share	5.98	8.81
Share Dil.	5.94	8.73

Northwest Airlines Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	481.7	354.1
Profits	17.48	18.96
Per Share	0.81	0.88
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,220.	977.1
Profits	1.37	70.45
Per Share	0.06	3.26

Republic Steel Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	833.4	1,030.
Profits	14.46*	29.92
Per Share	0.89*	1.85
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	2,720.	3,070.
Profits	15.03	115.10
Per Share	0.93	7.11

Schering-Plough Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	437.1	375.6
Profits	66.5	58.4
Per Share	1.24	1.08
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,320.	1,060.
Profits	203.6	179.4
Per Share	3.79	3.33

Scott Paper Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	485.5	475.4
Profits	3.98	33.85
Per Share	0.10	0.87
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	1,560.	1,430.
Profits	98.48	106.79
Per Share	2.53	2.74

* = loss figure

SUPREME COURT OF ONTARIO

...E: I.O.S. INVESTMENT PROGRAM TRUST (INVESTORS FONDS)

...Order of the Supreme Court of Ontario notice is hereby given to persons having any interest ...nent in INVESTORS FONDS, made through the medium of an I.O.S. INVESTMENT PROGRAM ...upreme Court of Ontario will be moved at Osgoode Hall, in the City of Toronto, on Monday, ...ay of December, 1980, for an Order authorizing the Public Trustee of Ontario to seek and ...very of certain share certificates presently held by The Bank of New York as custodian thereof, ...rtificates for shares of INVESTORS FONDS underlying certain of such investments. The pur... ...uch Trust will be to distribute shares of INVESTORS FONDS to persons beneficially entitled ...after payment or provisions for costs and expenses of and incidental to such Trust so that such ...may hold and deal with the same.

...tice is hereby given that the Court has appointed Peter White, Esquire, Q.C. to represent, for ...oses of such motion, all persons holding such investments.

...tice is hereby further given that information with respect to the said motion may be obtained ...ssrs. Gardiner, Roberts and from Peter White, Esquire, Q.C. c/o Messrs. Osler, Hoskin & ..., 66th Floor, P.O. Box 50, First Canadian Place, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5X 1B8, Telex N°

...D at Toronto, this 10th day of October, 1980.

GARDINER, ROBERTS,
120 Adelaide Street West,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.
M5H 1T5
Telex N°. 06-23656

Solicitors for the Public Trustee.

TENNECO

9th consecutive annual increase raises Tenneco's dividend rate to $2.60.

For the ninth consecutive year, Tenneco has increased the dividend on its common stock. The latest increase, from 60 cents to 65 cents a share quarterly, brings the annual rate to $2.60. This is nearly double the $1.32 of a decade ago.

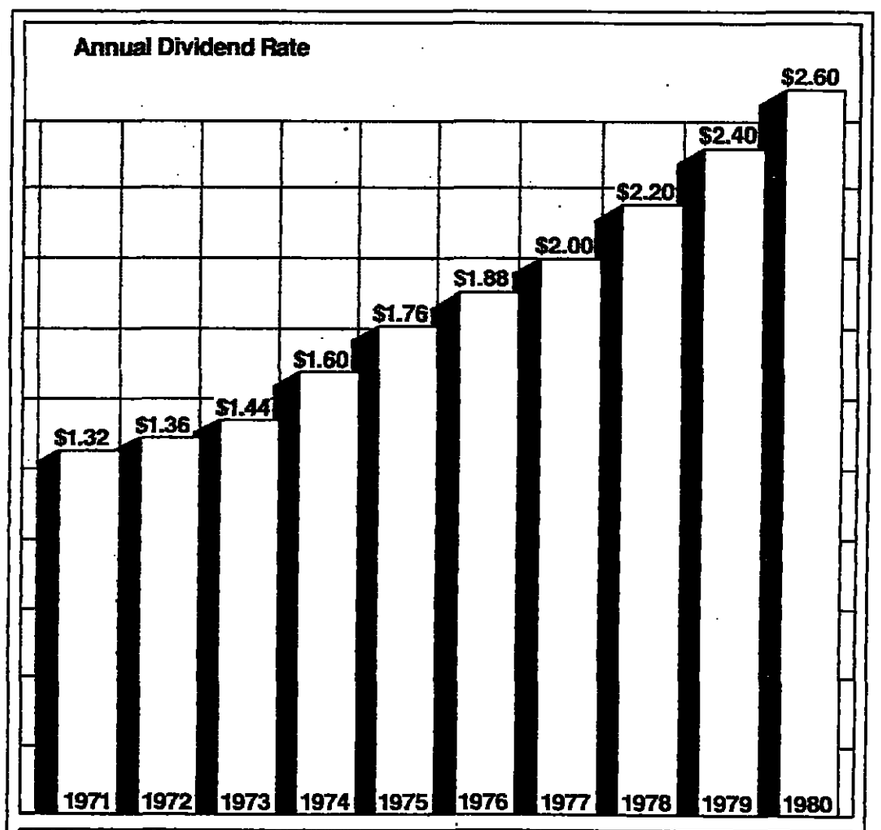
The increase reflects Tenneco's continued success in making its commitment to energy pay off. During the first half of 1980, the Company's energy operations contributed three-fourths of Tenneco's earnings and led the way to record results.

The Company's dominant corporate strategy since the oil embargo of 1973 has been to concentrate on producing more energy in the United States. And the commitment continues. Tenneco is active in all the major oil and natural gas producing areas of the United States, both onshore and offshore. In addition, the Company is a partner in America's first commercial-size coal gasification plant and in a project to produce oil from shale. This year, Tenneco will spend more than a billion dollars on energy projects, most of it in the United States. This is more than double the profits of the entire corporation last year.

Although most of Tenneco's income comes from energy, we are also active in other basic industries, like food, chemicals, farm and construction equipment, automotive components, packaging, shipbuilding, and insurance.

That's Tenneco today: growing in energy...and more.

For more information about Tenneco, write Tenneco Inc., Dept. HT-6, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, TX 77001, U.S.A.



Investor Information

Common stock: Traded on major U.S. and international exchanges
Price at 9/30/80: $41⅝
Composite average daily volume:
Third quarter—117,742 shares
Latest 12 months—121,529 shares

High/low price range:
Third quarter—$44¾ high
$38⅞ low
Latest 12 months—$45½ high
$31¼ low

Tenneco

TENNECO COMPANIES IN EUROPE INCLUDE.
ALBRIGHT & WILSON DAVID BROWN TRACTORS J I CASE COMPANY GEBR BROERE B.V. POCLAIN SA (40% OWNED) TENNECO EUROPE
TENNECO CHEMICALS EUROPE TENNECO OIL COMPANY WALKER MANUFACTURING-EUROPE MONROE AUTO EQUIPMENT-BELGIUM

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)— The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 21, 1980

AELInd	17	17¼
AFAProt	5½	6½
AVMCp	3⅞	4¼
Accuray	10⅛	10½
AddisnW	13¾	14
AdvRoss	5⅝	5⅞
AffBsh	27¾	28
AlaBnco	19¼	19¾
AlexAlex	33	33½
Allcoinc	35½	37
AllynB	7½	7¾
Altex	7	7⅞
Amarex s	57½	57¾
AFin s	21	21½
AFurn	5	5⅛
AGreet	12⅞	12¾
AImGp	72¾	73½
AMicrcs	24⅝	24⅞
ANatins	13⅞	14
AQuasar	44⅝	44⅞
AResMg	24½	24¾
AWeldng	57	58½
Amterr	3½	3⅞
Anadite	8⅝	8⅞
AngSA	20⅝	20⅞
AngAGd	134	136
AntoCo	12½	12⅞
AsidMfl s	39¼	39½
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅝
AsdCoio	29¼	29¾
AHGsLt	15¼	15½
AtlanRs	18⅞	19
BairdCo	13½	13⅞
BallyPkP	13¾	14
BangHE	11	11½
BasicRs g	12¼	12⅞
BasstFr	20	20½
BaylsMk	13⅝	14
Beeline	8⅞	9¼
BenniPll	2 15-16	3 1-16
BeallyL	25½	25¾
BetzLab	48¾	49¼
BevMgt	12¼	12⅞
BibbCo	10⅝	11½
BirdSan	16½	16¾
Birtchr	4	4¼
Blyvoor	23¼	23½
Bonanza	4	4 1-16
BrwTom s	30⅛	30½
Buckbee	10⅝	10⅞
Buffets	62½	63
BurnupS	13⅞	14
CPTCo	25¾	26¼
CalWtSv	31¾	33
ConradH	3¼	3⅝
CapEngy	2⅜	2½
CapSwC	22	22¾
CapInAir h	1⅜	1⅝
CareCp	14½	15½
CavnghC	3	3⅛
CnVIPS	15⅛	15⅝
ChrmSh	15¼	15⅝
ChartHo	25	25¼
ChmLea	29	30
ChesUtl	14¾	15¼
Chubb	39½	39¾
Cirfica	5¼	6
CitzSoGa	8⅝	9
CitzUtA	38¼	38¾
CitzUtB	30	30½
ClarkJL	31	31½
ClowCp	6½	6¾
CoirTie s	21½	21⅝
ColGshol	1 1-16	1 3-16
ComCIH	30¾	31¼
CmlShr	19	20
CmwTel	17	18
ConPap s	30¼	30¾
Cordis	34¾	35
CrayRes	91¾	92¼
CrosTre s	34⅜	34⅝
CullnFd s	2⅝	3¼
Cycltron	18	18½
DanlyM	57	60
DiaDesgn s	17⅜	17⅞
DaytMal	17	18
DBeer	11⅞	12
DekibAg	47½	47¾
DetCanT	11½	12
DeweyEl	3½	4¼
DiaCrys	27⅝	28⅛
DianCru	32	33
Dacutal	34½	34⅞
DollrGn	16⅞	17½
DaylDB	39	39½
DunkinD	17¼	17⅝
Durlron	26½	26¾
EsDrief	35½	36¼
EainVnce	8½	9½
EconLab	23⅝	23½
ElPasEl	9¼	9⅝
ElderBe	5⅝	6
EleNucl	17⅞	18½
ElModul	22¾	23¼
EnrDev	18⅝	19
EnrMethd	2 5-16	2⅞
EnrMin	13½	13¾
EnRsv	18⅛	18¼
Entwistl	5¼	5⅝
EqutSL	17¼	17½
EqtOil s	18⅝	18⅞
FSC	3⅜	3⅞
FabrlTk	3½	3⅞
FarmGp	30⅝	30¾
Fidlcar	15	15¼
FtBkSys	37	37¼
FtBostn	31¼	31¾
FtEmpS	14¾	15⅛
FtWnFin	6¼	6⅝
FlagBks	15⅛	15⅝
Flickr	17¼	17⅝
FloatPnt	24⅝	25
FlaNFla	18½	18¾
FlaWatU	2⅞	3
Flurocb	24	24½
ForestO	38½	38⅞
Formigll	3½	3¾
FrankCo	9⅝	10
FrankEl	14	14½
FreeSG	85¾	86½
Fremont	26⅝	26⅞
FullrHB	12¼	12½
GalaxyO	15⅞	16
GnAutm	9⅝	9⅞
GnDevcs	3⅝	3⅞
GnRlEst	13	14
GnReins s	53½	53¾
GnRad s	27¼	27¾
GovEFn	9¾	10¼
GreenM	11½	11⅞
GrevAdv	59	60½
Gillntel s	21	22½
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HamEW	53½	53¾
HamlPt s	39¼	39¾
Hardwke	9⅝	10⅝
HrpRow	12	12¼
HarpGp	32¾	33¼
HartfNt	19⅝	23
HenrdF	38⅝	39¼
Holobm	3⅜	3⅝
Hoover	16½	16⅝
HorizRs	4¾	5
HyattInt	21	24
IMSInt s	21⅝	22
Infraind	8	8½
Intel s	47½	48
IntrcEnr	7⅝	7½
IntmtGs	12½	12¾
InBkWsh	12⅝	12½
Interstl	33⅞	33¼
IwaSoUt	20	20⅝
Jamsby	25½	25¾
Jerico s	24	24½
JiffyFd	⅜	7-16
JoslynM	28¼	28½
KatsSt pf	18½	18¾
Kalvar	2½	2⅝
Kaman	27	27¼
KmpAm	9½	9⅞
Kaysam	4¼	4⅝
KellySv s	32½	34
Keuffel	23¼	24
Kimball	19½	19¾
Kingird	4	4⅝
KloofG	47¼	48
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	21	21¼
Lancein	25¾	26
LandRes	5⅝	6
LaraCo	27½	27¾
LibNtLf	18	18¼
Lfinvs	19¾	20
LtdStor	11⅞	12
LinBcst	61¾	63½
Loewtrn	16¾	17¼
MCIC	12⅞	13
MGFOil	25	25¼
MadsGE	14¼	14½
MagellPet	12½	12⅞
MagmP	28⅝	28⅞
MairRt	3⅛	3¼
Mallkrt	44¾	45
Marion s	22¾	22⅞
MaulLP	33½	35
MayPet	42½	43
MayPt wi	28	28¾
MaynOil	18⅞	19½
McCorm	19⅞	20⅛
McFarl	23	23½
McQuay	14¼	14¾
MeyerF	33⅝	33¾
MidaxW	18	18¾
MdldCap	10⅛	10½
MidlRes	1⅞	2
MidlBks	28¾	29¼
Millipr	27½	27⅞
MissVIG	14¾	15½
Molex s	47¼	47⅞
MontCal	5¼	5⅝
MonuCo	19¼	19⅝
MoorePd	30¼	31
MoranEn	50½	50¼
MoranEn wi	24⅞	25⅝
MoraRes	¾	1¼
Morenin	11½	11⅝
MotClub	3⅞	4⅛
Mueller	30½	31½
NNCo	51⅝	51⅞
NorsCo	38	39½
NDtaCp	27¼	27⅝
NwldRE	16¾	17
NJNGas	15⅝	15¾
NickOG	40½	40⅝
Nicolet s	23⅞	24
NielsnA	36⅝	36⅞
NielsnB	35½	35¾
NoCarGs	14¼	14½
NoEGl un	82½	84½
NwtNGs	13⅝	13⅞
NwstPS	13¼	13½
Noxell	24⅛	24⅝
Nucorp	24⅝	24½
OgilvyM	30½	30¾
OhioCas	37½	37⅞
OhFerro	13¼	13½
OtterTP	19⅜	19⅝
PCAInt	10⅞	11
PabstB	13⅛	13¼
PcGaR	19⅜	20¼
PauleyP	26¾	27¼
PaylsCs	13¼	13½
PeerMf	15½	16¼
PanoEnt	14⅛	14⅜
Pentair	17	17⅝
Petrolit	89¼	90
Pettibon	25	25½
PhilaNat	31⅞	32½
PierceSS	9⅝	9⅝
Pinkrtn	45½	46½
PianHIB	35⅝	35½
Plastine	1	1⅛
Possis	6½	7
PresGM	68	68¾
PrsSteyn	64⅝	65
Progrp	1	1¼
PbSvNC	13	13¼
PurtBen	22	22¼
PutDCap	17	17½
QuakrCh	18¼	18⅜
RogenPr	13⅜	14
Raychm	79	79½
Raymnd	31¾	32½
ReevCm	38	39
RepNLfe	23⅞	24
RoadEx	37½	37¾
RobbMy s	36½	38
Roselon	2¾	3
Rouse	19½	19⅝
RusStov	14¼	14½
Sadlier	3⅝	4
Safeco	38	38½
StHelGd	51½	52¼
StPaul	38⅞	38½
ScanDt	2⅝	27-16
ScrippH	57	61½
Sensor s	29¼	29½
SvcMer	14½	14⅝
Svcmst s	32¼	33
ShMed s	23⅝	23⅞
Shawmt	48½	49¼
SCalWtr	11¼	12
SwElSv	14½	15¼
SwnEnr	41¼	41½
Standyn	27¼	27⅞
StdMicro	13¼	13⅝
StdRegs	32½	33½
StanHP	38½	39½
SterlSt	4⅜	4⅝
StrawCl	24	25
Subaru	15⅝	15½
SuperEl	11	11⅜
TIME DC	4¼	4½
Tampax	31⅝	31½
Tandem s	61¼	61½
TecumP	70	71½
TelcmA s	26	26¼
Tennant	34⅜	35
Tiprary	27⅝	27⅞
TomlOil s	11⅞	12
TricoPd	39	41½
TroyGld g	9	9⅝
TysonFd	15½	16
UnMcGil	13⅜	14¼
USEnr	13	13¼
USSurg	52	52¼
USTrck	14⅝	14⅝
UVaBsh	25⅝	26
UpPenP	12	12⅝
VaalRe	90½	91½
ValBkAr	33	33¼
VanDus	16¼	16½
Vrcolnt s	44½	44¾
Velcro g	10⅜	10¼
VictraSt	7¾	7⅞
VideoCo	9⅝	9⅞
VaNBsh	14⅝	14⅞
WshEnr	16¼	16½
Waldtrn	3⅝	4¼
WellsGa	19½	21
Wendys	16⅝	16¾
WstDref	101¼	102¾
WDeep	71⅜	72
WHold	107½	108¾
WtnMig	4⅜	4¾
WmorC	28¼	28¾
WoodLot	22½	23
WrightW	4¾	5
ZionUto	26½	27

n.a.- Not applicable.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

October 21, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	5.22¾	5.30½	5.21	5.29¼	+.06½
Mar	5.42	5.51½	5.41	5.50½	+.07½
May	5.46½	5.54½	5.46¼	5.54½	+.06½
Jul	5.30	5.39	5.29	5.38¾	+.06
Sep	5.37½	5.47	5.36½	5.47	+.06½
Dec	5.52	5.60	5.51	5.60	+.06

Sales Mon. 21,855.
Total open interest Mon. 85,380, up 39 from Fri.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	3.58¾	3.62	3.58	3.61½	+.01¾
Mar	3.69½	3.73¾	3.69	3.73¼	+.01¾
May	3.75¼	3.78¾	3.74½	3.78¼	+.01¼
Jul	3.74	3.77½	3.73½	3.77	+.01¾
Sep	3.61½	3.65¼	3.61½	3.65¼	+.01¾
Dec	3.49	3.53½	3.49	3.52¼	+.01¾

Sales Mon. 57,886.
Total open interest Mon. 289,042, up 1,156 from Fri.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	8.51½	8.74	8.48	8.72	+.16
Jan	8.79	8.99	8.73½	8.98	+.16¼
Mar	9.02	9.25	8.98½	9.24	+.18½
May	9.21	9.44	9.18	9.43½	+.18
Jul	9.30	9.50	9.25½	9.48	+.14¾
Aug	9.13	9.34	9.12	9.34	+.16
Sep	8.57	8.67	8.54	8.67	+.08½
Nov	8.21	8.28½	8.20½	8.28¼	+.06¼

Sales Mon. 87,481.
Total open interest Mon. 206,773, up 1,129 from Fri.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	254.50	258.80	253.50	258.40	+2.70
Dec	260.00	265.50	259.80	265.00	+3.30
Jan	263.50	269.00	263.50	268.50	+3.00
Mar	271.00	275.00	270.00	274.80	+2.20
May	272.50	276.50	271.80	276.20	+2.00
Jul	272.60	277.00	272.00	276.70	+2.40
Aug	272.00	273.50	271.00	274.00	+2.00
Sep	259.50	262.50	257.80	262.53	+2.00
Oct	244.00	245.50	244.00	246.30	+1.10
Dec	241.00	244.00	241.00	243.90	+1.10

Sales Mon. 21,968.
Total open interest Mon. 75,670, up 2,706 from Fri.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	25.00	25.75	24.95	25.60	+.53
Dec	25.48	26.20	25.40	26.08	+.52
Jan	25.85	26.55	25.80	26.40	+.52
Mar	26.55	27.27	26.46	27.12	+.54
May	27.10	27.80	27.05	27.57	+.42
Jul	27.40	28.20	27.50	28.12	+.52
Aug	27.30	27.90	27.30	27.82	+.09
Sep	26.80	27.35	26.80	27.35	—.15
Oct	26.20	26.68	26.15	26.45	+.35
Dec	26.10	26.55	26.10	26.45	+.35

Sales Mon. 12,965.
Total open interest Mon. 70,999, up 1,818 from Fri.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.05½	2.08½	2.05	2.08¼	+.02
Mar	2.16	2.19	2.15¾	2.18¾	+.02¼
May	2.20	2.22½	2.20	2.22½	+.01½
Jul	2.12½	2.14¾	2.12½	2.14½	+.00½
Sep	2.09	2.11	2.09	2.11	—.01½

Sales Mon. 974.
Total open interest Mon. 8,081, up 27 from Fri.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	71.85	71.95	71.00	71.07	—.03
Jan	72.10	72.75	72.10	72.45	+.53
Feb	73.50	73.80	72.95	73.12	+.20
Apr	74.95	75.35	74.45	72.92	+.38
Jun	76.10	76.20	75.55	73.80	+.33
Aug	75.10	75.40	74.80	75.00	+.25
Oct	73.35	74.45	73.35	74.05	+.30
Dec	75.00	75.10	75.00	75.10	+.80

Est. sales 26,024; sales Fri. 13,820.
Total open interest Fri. 55,844, off 156 from Thur.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	79.85	79.90	78.40	78.52	—.62
Jan	82.05	82.10	81.00	81.15	—.10
Mar	83.75	83.80	82.45	82.85	—.30
Apr	83.75	83.80	82.90	83.07	—.13
May	83.90	83.90	82.75	83.07	+.07
Aug	82.25	82.30	82.22	82.23	+.05
Sep	.	.	.	81.97	+.35

Est. sales 1,963; sales Mon. 1,981.
Total open interest Mon. 8,281, off 118 from Fri.

International Monetary Market

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2.4365	2.4395	2.4225	2.4275	+100
Jan		2.4310		2.4260	+105
Mar	2.4320	2.4325	2.4160	2.4225	+095
Apr		2.4250		2.4190	+090
Jun	2.4180	2.4215	2.4110	2.4200	+200
Sep	2.4200	2.4200	2.4080	2.4100	+055

Est. sales 6,657; sales Mon. 4,868.
Total open interest Mon 17,187, up 106 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.8599	.8610	.8595	.8603	unc
Jan				.8609	unc
Mar	.8628	.8628	.8615	.8617	—03
Apr				.8620	unc
Jun	.8625	.8625	.8625	.8625	—05
Jul					
Sep PfxOP	.	.	.	.8625	unc

Est. sales 757; sales Mon. 1,372.
Total open interest Mon. 18,482, off 146 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.5384	.5413	.5380	.5386	—31
Jan				.5412	—40
Mar	.5442	.5475	.5442	.5453	—32
Apr				.5478	—30
Jun	.5530	.5530	.5505	.5505	—35
Sep				.5590	—20

Est. sales 5,712; sales Mon. 8,191.
Total open interest Mon. 17,074, off 894 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.
No open contracts

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.004820	.004836	.004816	.004830	+09
Jan		.004847		.004847	+02
Mar	.004867	.004882	.004865	.004880	+07
Apr		.004888		.004898	+18
Jun		.004910		.004900	+20

Est. sales 1,445; sales Mon. 1,763.
Total open interest Mon. 7,540, up 169 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	.6090	.6127	.6087	.6101	—22
Jan				.6134	—21
Mar	.6196	.6231	.6196	.6211	—24
Jun	.6310	.6335	.6310	.6310	—31
Sep				.6480	unc

Est. sales 4,297, sales Mon. 4,893.
Total open interest Mon. 18,463, up 449 from Fri.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	52.90	52.90	52.02	52.25	—.20
Feb	54.85	54.85	53.65	53.82	—.53
Apr	53.90	53.95	52.82	53.07	—.33
Jun	58.75	58.75	57.80	58.00	—.25
Jul	59.50	59.50	58.50	58.65	—.38
Aug	58.00	58.00	57.00	57.80	—.10
Oct	54.20	54.20	53.70	53.70	—.16
Dec	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.80	+.05

Est. sales 10,234; sales Mon. 12,477.
Total open interest Mon. 33,356, off 1,155 from Fri.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	71.50	72.40	70.55	71.32	+.20
Mar					

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FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	52.50	52.50	52.00	52.30	
Dec	47.00	47.50	46.97	47.40	+.45
Feb	51.40	51.40	51.25	51.40	+.58
Apr	.	.	.	51.50	
Jun				52.75	
Jul	53.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	+.40
Aug	.	.	.	52.75	+.70

Est. sales 179; sales Mon. 136.
Total open interest Mon. 1,455, off 43 from Fri.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	64.00	64.25	63.50	63.50	+1.25
Dec	59.00	59.20	59.00	59.20	+.20

Est. sales 12; sales Mon. 4.
Total open interest Mon. 53; unchanged from Fri.

LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	178.20	179.00	173.50	175.90	—2.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	184.00	185.40	182.80	184.40	+1.80
Mar	197.00	199.60	197.00	199.00	+2.20
May	211.30	212.00	209.70	211.70	+2.40
Jul	224.60	227.00	224.60	226.70	+2.40
Sep	231.00	231.50	231.00	231.00	+1.00
Nov	.	.	.	231.40	+.40
Jan	.	.	.	234.00	

Est. sales 3,418; sales Mon. 3,448.
Total open interest Mon. 14,362, up 132 from Fri.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	208.00	211.50	208.00	210.70	+2.20
Jan	210.00	212.00	209.00	211.80	+2.10
Mar	213.20	215.80	212.70	215.70	+2.50
May	217.00	219.00	216.50	218.80	+1.80
Jul	221.50	222.00	221.50	222.00	+2.00
Sep	222.00	222.00	221.50	222.00	+2.00
Nov	222.00	223.00	221.50	223.00	+2.00

Sales Mon. 363.
Total open interest Mon. 4,204, up 5 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	88.92	89.05	88.76	88.81	—.11
Jan	89.00	89.07	88.80	88.80	—.20
Mar	89.06	89.23	88.95	88.97	—.14
Apr				89.04	—.05
Jun	89.14	89.27	89.02	89.04	—.06
Jul				89.06	—.06
Sep	89.18	89.27	89.05	89.05	—.08
Oct				89.06	—.07
Dec	89.22	89.25	89.01	89.02	—.13
Jan				89.04	—.12
Mar	89.28	89.28	89.05	89.05	—.11
Apr				89.06	—.12
Jun	89.22	89.33	89.06	89.06	—.14
Sep	89.22	89.34	89.08	89.08	—.14

Est. sales 9,906; sales Mon. 9,682.
Total open interest Mon. 23,518, off 422 from Fri.

GNMA (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	71-05	71-18	70-21	70-22	—09
Mar	71-05	71-17	70-22	70-22	—13
Jun	71-15	71-17	70-20	71-20	—12
Sep	71-11	71-17	70-25	70-25	—08
Dec	71-12	71-13	70-27	70-27	—08
Mar	71-09	71-11	70-20	70-20	—09
Jun	71-14	71-16	70-24	70-24	—08
Sep	71-12	71-12	70-22	70-22	—08
Dec	71-10	71-10	70-20	70-20	—08
Mar	71-08	71-08	70-18	70-18	—08
Jun				70-16	—08

Sales Mon. 5,792.
Total open interest Mon. 71,051, off 210 from Fri.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, unrealized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	87.82	87.84	87.62	87.62	—.10
Mar	87.97	87.99	87.78	87.78	—.05
Jun				87.90	

Sales Mon. 61.
Total open interest Mon. 33, off 7 from Fri.
Note: close is average of last two trades.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	72-16	72-23	71-13	71-15	—22
Mar	72-14	72-30	71-21	71-22	—23
Jun	72-26	73-05	71-28	71-30	—20
Sep	73-03	73-08	72-06	72-06	—20
Dec	73-09	73-11	72-07	72-09	—21
Mar	73-12	73-12	72-13	72-13	—20
Jun	73-13	73-14	72-15	72-15	—20
Sep	73-15	73-16	72-17	72-17	—20
Dec	73-17	73-18	72-19	72-19	—20
Mar	73-19	73-20	72-21	72-21	—20

Sales Mon. 4,900.
Total open interest Mon. 71,348, off 430 from Fri.

New York Futures

October 21, 1980

ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	9.85	10.00	9.65	9.68	—0.14
Mar	13.50	12.90	13.45	13.50	—0.18
Apr	15.45	15.98	15.60	15.67	—1.17

Est. sales 2,304; sales Mon. 2,842.
Total open interest Mon. 17,944 off 2 from Fri.

COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	128.50	129.00	126.55	126.99	—2.82
Mar	129.05	129.75	128.30	128.51	—1.36
May	129.75	130.74	129.00	129.02	—1.12
Jul	130.05	131.25	130.05	130.18	—0.72
Sep	131.50	131.50	130.50	130.50	—0.78
Dec	131.50	131.50	131.00	130.48	—0.90
Mar	131.50	131.50	131.00	130.25	—0.75

Est. sales 1,585; sales Mon. 1,823.
Total open interest Mon. 10,487 off 84 from Fri.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Jan	43.00	43.00	42.05	42.75	—1.03
Mar	43.80	44.16	43.25	44.06	—0.88
May	43.45	43.60	43.45	43.56	—0.89
Jul	41.46	41.80	41.46	41.69	—0.77
Sep	38.64	38.80	38.64	38.80	—0.84
Oct	37.28	37.30	37.28	37.28	—1.00
Jan				34.00	—1.00
Mar	33.00	33.00	33.00	33.00	—1.00

Est. sales 15,409; sales Mon. 11,804.
Total open interest Mon. 76,082 up 618 from Fri.

COCOA 10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	2,157	2,190	2,153	2,175	+2.60
Mar	2,236	2,268	2,200	2,249	+2.20
May	2,285	2,314	2,282	2,298	+2.30
Jul	2,328	2,365	2,328	2,347	+2.30
Sep	2,395	2,398	2,395	2,398	+2.30
Dec				2,456	+2.60

Est. sales 1,628; sales Mon. 1,325.
Total open interest Mon. 15,251 up 164 from Fri.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	90.50	91.50	90.00	90.05	—0.85
Jan	92.25	92.40	92.00	92.05	
Mar	93.25	93.70	93.00	93.00	+0.20
May	94.00	94.25	93.75	93.75	+0.05
Jul	95.00	95.00	94.70	94.60	+0.15
Sep				95.30	+0.15
Nov				96.70	+0.15
Jan	96.25	96.50	96.50	96.75	+0.20
Mar	97.25	97.25	97.25	97.30	+0.20

Est. sales 450; sales Mon. 414.
Total open interest Mon. 9,066 off 119 from Fri.

COTTON. No.2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Dec	91.60	91.42	89.50	91.42	+2.00
Mar	90.75	92.81	90.75	92.88	+1.99
May	91.40	93.30	91.30	92.91	+1.61
Jul	90.50	92.50	90.45	92.50	+2.00
Oct	86.50	86.85	86.25	86.60	+0.80
Dec	83.06	84.00	83.06	83.54	+0.31
Mar				84.25	+0.25

Est. sales 12,550; sales Mon. 5,864.
Total open interest Mon. 47,372 off 282 from Fri.

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	93.55	94.98	93.55	94.60	+1.05
Nov	95.40	95.70	94.80	94.40	+
Dec	94.90	96.40	94.75	95.90	+
Jan				96.75	+
Mar	97.20	99.30	97.20	98.50	+
May	97.90	100.10	98.75	100.10	+
Jul	100.40	101.90	100.40	101.40	+
Sep	101.90	102.20	102.20	103.10	+
Dec	104.50	104.80	104.50	105.40	+
Jan				106.20	+
Mar	106.45	108.10	107.20	107.20	+
May				109.40	+
Jul				111.00	+

Est. sales 4,600; sales Mon. 4,047.
Total open interest Mon. 30,465 up 24 from Fri.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	1960.0	1960.0	1960.0	1981.0	+
Nov				1984.0	+
Dec	1990.0	2015.0	1962.0	2009.0	+
Jan	2010.0	2010.0	1985.0	2034.0	+
Mar	2045.0	2070.0	1995.0	2084.0	+
May	2105.0	2130.0	2070.0	2135.0	+
Jul	2170.0	2180.0	2130.0	2185.0	+
Sep				2237.0	+
Dec	2285.0	2285.0	2275.0	2313.0	+
Jan	2315.0	2325.0	2325.0	2338.5	+
Mar	2365.0	2365.0	2320.0	2338.5	+
May	2415.0	2415.0	2401.0	2389.5	+
Jul				2471.5	+

Est. sales 8,000; sales Mon. 9,371.
Total open interest Mon. 34,473 up 623 from Fri.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	665.00	667.00	658.00	670.00	+
Jan	679.50	688.50	675.50	687.70	+
Apr	704.00	712.00	696.00	709.70	+
Jul	737.00	737.00	725.50	734.70	+
Oct	762.00	761.00	749.50	759.70	+

Est. sales 1,052; sales Mon. 2,787.
Total open interest Mon. 12,834 up 195 from Fri.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	653.50	661.50	650.50	658.00	+
Nov				662.00	+
Dec	663.00	671.00	657.00	662.00	+
Feb	680.00	686.00	672.00	683.40	+
Apr	695.00	703.50	687.50	699.80	+
Jun	713.00	721.00	704.00	716.60	+
Aug	728.10	733.00	735.00	733.90	+
Oct				751.30	+
Dec	762.00	768.00	756.00	768.50	+
Feb	780.40	782.40	774.00	786.60	+
Apr	801.00	802.50	801.00	804.40	+
Jun	816.20	818.50	817.30	822.22	+
Aug				840.80	+

Est. sales 42,000; sales Mon. 49,880.
Total open interest Mon. 217,614 off 3,033 from Fri.

Cash Prices

October 21, 1980

Commodity and unit	Tue	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.28	2.07
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.66	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	368.00	347.80
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-103	87-88
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	0.58
Copper elect., lb	98½	90⅞
Tin (Straits), lb	8.3729	7.7413
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	0.37½
Silver N.Y., oz	19.22	17.050
Gold N.Y., oz	652.50	385.00

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 21, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,325.40 f	1,318.50 f
Reuters	N.A.	N.A.
Dow Jones Spot	483.79	479.38
D.J. Futures	482.10	498.40

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 21, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	839.50	840.50	835.50	837.00
3 months	869.50	870.00	866.50	867.00
Cathodes: spot	808.00	811.00	808.00	810.00
3 months	840.00	842.00	839.00	840.00
Tin: spot	6,940.00	6,950.00	6,920.00	6,925.00
3 months	6,915.00	6,920.00	6,970.00	6,975.00
Lead: spot	354.00	355.00	345.00	346.00
3 months	340.50	341.00	342.00	343.00
Zinc: spot	329.00	330.00	320.00	332.00
3 months	340.50	341.00	342.00	343.00
Silver: spot	797.00	799.00	807.00	810.00
3 months	830.00	831.00	838.00	841.00
Aluminium: spot	667.00	669.00	673.00	675.00
3 months	694.50	696.50	700.00	701.00
Nickel: spot	2,760.00	2,768.00	2,780.00	2,785.00
3 months	2,805.00	2,810.00	2,810.00	2,815.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Jan	430.00	411.00	416.00	417.00	425.50	427.00
Mar	445.50	422.00	425.00	425.25	433.50	433.75
May	433.00	416.75	420.00	420.50	427.00	427.25
Aug	404.00	388.00	390.50	391.20	399.25	399.75
Oct	372.00	350.00	354.50	356.00	366.25	366.50
Jan	328.95	323.50	322.75	323.00	328.95	323.50
Mar	319.00	310.00	308.06	310.00	318.00	320.00
15,901 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	962.00	952.00	960.00	961.00	958.00	959.00
Dec	1,000	991.00	1,099	1,009	996.00	997.00
Mar	1,019	1,011	1,018	1,119	1,017	1,016
May	1,039	1,030	1,038	1,039	1,035	1,036
Jly	1,058	1,052	1,058	1,059	1,055	1,052
Sep	1,080	1,075	1,082	1,083	1,077	1,078
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,107	1,105	1,103	1,097
1,907 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,066	1,048	1,058	1,064	N.A.	N.A.
Jan	1,095	1,076	1,086	1,088	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	1,065	1,045	1,055	1,057	N.A.	N.A.
May	1,069	1,048	1,055	1,056	N.A.	N.A.
Jly	1,065	1,045	1,061	1,069	N.A.	N.A.
Sep	1,065	1,050	1,060	1,080	N.A.	N.A.
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,080	N.A.	N.A.
2,931 lots of 5 tons.						

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 21, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	4,225	4,130	4,160	4,180	—40
Mar	4,410	4,300	4,340	4,344	—47
May	4,390	4,315	4,345	4,360	—70
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,230	4,310	—68
Aug	4,395	4,305	4,260	4,300	—75
Oct	4,030	4,975	3,990	4,000	—30
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	unch.
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	3,850	3,950	—70
1,485 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	980	970	980	982	unch
Mar	1,010	1,008	1,016	1,025	+20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,035	1,045	+20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,045	—	+20
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,070	1,085	+15
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,105	1,136	unch.
6 lots					

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 21, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Penney JC	1,080,500	21⅛	— ⅜
Texaco Inc	980,600	40	— ⅝
Boeing s	776,000	35½	—1⅝
SearsRoeb	684,900	16	— ⅛
Mobil	682,900	81½	+ ¼
LTV Corp	666,200	13½	— ⅞
IBM	629,300	68	— ½
DowCham	540,400	31⅞	—1⅛
Gen Motors	529,300	49¾	—1⅝
UniTel	509,900	16⅝	+ ⅛
SouthldRoy s	458,000	67⅜	—1½
Unit Tech	443,100	49⅝	— ⅛
Gulf Oil	439,800	46⅝	— ⅝
Sony Corp	389,800	15	— ⅛
Am Airlin	389,500	9½	+ ⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	51.22	46.59
Advanced	647	744
Volume Up (millions)	14.56	21.01
Declined	942	774
Volume Down (millions)	31.44	16.14
Unchanged	407	411
Total issues	1,916	1,929
New highs	112	58
New lows	9	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	962.88	968.49	949.91	954.44	—6.40
20 Trn	366.95	373.58	363.66	369.41	+4.52
15 Util	112.85	113.77	112.34	112.95	+0.19
65 Stk	362.46	366.14	358.58	361.57	+0.84

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	67.28	+0.01
10 Public Utils	66.22	—0.25
10 Indus	68.35	+0.27

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	134.01	130.78	131.84	—0.77
Industrials	152.92	149.12	150.35	—1.03
Utilities	52.29	51.43	51.73	—0.06
Finance	13.16	12.92	12.97	—0.08
Transp.	22.61	22.21	22.58	+0.49

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	76.79	75.82	75.98	—0.46
Industrials	90.10	88.89	89.11	—0.66
Transp.	72.83	72.19	72.55	+0.75
Utilities	38.70	38.47	38.48	—0.10
Finance	68.87	68.32	68.32	—0.37

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 20	166,922	340,967	1,645
October 17	163,624	343,736	2,183
October 16	194,460	429,789	2,432
October 15	171,552	373,382	2,051
October 14	162,215	364,650	1,613

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
DWG Corp	417,600	4	+ ⅜
GifCong s	305,700	27	— ⅝
HealthChm s	269,100	19½	+3
Damson Oil	234,100	21¾	+1⅛
RangerOil s	182,100	46⅝	— ¾
MCOHolding	163,900	14	—1
DomePetr g	163,200	71⅝	+1⅜
BowValley s	158,000	21⅝	— ⅜
HuskyOG s	157,300	16	
HouOilM	148,500	44⅛	—1

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.88	4.02
Advanced	255	312
Volume Up (millions)	2.92	4.08
Declined	347	291
Volume Down (millions)	3.46	1.88
Unchanged	218	217
Total issues	840	820
New highs	37	31
New lows	4	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
343.89	340.28	341.49	—1.27

Dividends

October 21, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Amer Petrofina cl A	S	1.20	11-12
Amer Petrofina cl B	S	1.40	11-12
Conna Corp	Q	.12	11-15
Danly Machine Corp	Q	.35	12-12
Geosource	Q	.25	12-4
Lance Inc	Q	.39	11-15

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Conna Corp	-	10PC	11-15
Nuclear Metals	-	50PC	11-17
Paradyne Corp	-	100PC	11-26
Sykes Datatronics	-	100PC	11-14

STOCK SPLIT
Esterline Corp — 3-for-2
Geosource — 2-for-1
Nuclear Metals — 3-for-2

PROPOSED STOCK SPLITS
Commodore Intl — 3-for-1
Kinder Care — 5-for-4

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Amer Cyanamid	Q	.40	12-22
Beverage Mgmt	Q	.22	12-19
Burlington Northern	Q	.31½	12-1
Dominion Bridge	Q	.25	12-31
Donaldson Lufkin	Q	.04	12-16
Eastern Utilities	Q	.40	11-14
First Bankshares	Q	.20	11-1
Haverty Furniture	Q	.20½	11-14
Honeywell	Q	.75	12-15
K Mart Corp	Q	.22	12-11
Kimball Intl cl B	Q	.20	12-15
Kinder Care	Q	.03½	11-14
La Maur Inc	Q	.05	12-17
Lehman Corp	Q	.12	11-13
Mesa Petroleum	Q	.03	11-15
MPO Videotronics	Q	.50	11-21
Narda Microwave	Q	.05	11-18
One William St Fd	Q	.12	11-7
Parker Drilling	Q	.06	11-18
Potomac Elec Powr	Q	.38	12-31
Robertshaw Controls	Q	.35	12-17
SeaContainers Atlan	Q	.03	11-19
Southeastern Capital	Q	.25	11-28
UGI Corp	Q	.44	12-31

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—113

AVXCp, AllegLud pf, AmerHess s, AmeHess pf, AnixterBro s, Armcolnc, Armcolnc pf, AtlRch 3pf, Augatinc, Bandag Inc, Bard CR, BelcoPetl, Brit Pet, BurlNth s, BurndyCp, CLC Am, CabotCp wi, Canal Rand, Carlisle, CarsPlr, ChaseFd Bn, Chessie Sys, ChiMilw pf, Clevepak, CombEng, CombEn wi, ConnGnMtg, CoastrTR pf, Coreland, Curn Drug, Dorsey Cp, Drava Corp, Dresser Ind, Dresser Ind wi, Eckerd JK, EmpireGas s, Enserch, FstIntBsh, FstUnR Es, FluorCp s, FostrWhlr, Foxboro, GATX Cp, GKTech, GalvstHou s, Gen Instru, GenInstr pf, GettyOil, GrayDrug, HoovrUniv, HudsBMn g, Inexco Oil, Ing Rand, IngRand pf, Jorgensn, KanNeb NG, Katy Ind, KatyInd pfB, LearPetrl s, LeaswyTrn, Lowenstn, MasMu Mtg, McDermott, McDer 2.20pf, McGraw Ed, McNeil Cp, Metromed, MirroCorp, MoPac Cp, Monarch s, MarseShoe, NEngNucl, NobleAffi n, OklaNGas, Omark Ind, OwensCng, Pacificar, PennCen, [illegible]

NEW LOWS—10

Burrghs, CombEsp, DartKraft n, DualLt 2.18pfA, Itel 1.44pf, KeyslFds n, NatMedEnt wi, NewPark, USLIFE [illegible]

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, October 21, 1980

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
African Dvl. Bk 7-83	9 15/16	1-30	97¼	98¼
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅞	2-25	98¼	99
Allied Irish 6¼-84	13⅞	3-30	99½	100
Allied Irish 5¼-87	10 7/16	1-2	97⅝	98¼
Amex Fin 1982	14	4-22	100¼	100¾
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 11/16	12-4	99	99½
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	2-2	96¾	97½
Barclays O'seas 5-90	9⅝	12-15	97⅝	98⅛
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9⅞	12-11	96¾	97¼
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	12 15/16	3-24	98½	99
Bco do Brazil 6¼-82	11 1/16	2-17	99	99½
Bco de Mexico 6¼-87	11 13/16	11-14	98¼	98¾
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	11 7/16	11-17	97⅝	98¼
Bco Costa Rica 6⅞-85	16½	12-11	94¼	95¼
Bk Paribas 7¼-88	9⅞	12-11	99¼	99¾
Bk Bumiputra 6¼-84	16 9/16	10-23	99½	100¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	11⅜	11-21	98¼	98¾
Bk Tokyo 8-80	11	11-24	99⅞	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-81	14	4-22	100¼	100¾
Bk Tokyo 6½-84	11 7/16	11-17	100	100½
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9⅝	1-23	97¾	97⅝
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9¼	10-27	99¾	99⅞
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	13½	4-21	97¾	98⅛
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10⅝	12-5	98	98½
Bco Serfin 7¼-86	14	14-3	97¼	98¼
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	15 5/16	10-28	99⅞	99⅞
BFCE 6¼-83	16 3/16	10-29	100	100½
BFCE 6⅝-84	11⅞	2-26	99¾	99⅞
BNP 7½-81	12 13/16	3-18	99⅝	100⅛
BNP 7-83	12½	3-1	100	100½
BNPs5¼-83	9 11/16	1-21	99	99½
BNP 1982/84	11⅝	2-21	99⅛	99¾
BNP 5¼ 85/88		10-29	98¼	98¾
BNP 5½-91	11 15/16	2-22	96¾	97¼
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	9¼	12-29	97	98
BUE x¼-89	12 5/16	12-20	97½	97¾
Bk Worms 5¼-85	9 3/16	12-17	98½	99
Banco Union 7¼-83	14⅝	4-1	99	99½
Bq Ext d'Alg 6¼-84	11⅝	2-9	97⅛	98⅜
Bq L. Dreyfus 6½-83	12 7/16	3-12	99	99⅝
Bfg Finance 5½-89/94	9¾	1-12	97¼	97⅞
Bergen Bank 6-89	12¼	11-28	98⅞	99⅜
Citicorp 1983	11 7/16	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
Citicorp 1984	13⅜	10-31	99⅝	99⅞
Citicorp 6-94	12	12-10	98⅞	99½
Citicorp undtd	12 7/16	1-12	99¼	99¾
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	1-30	96⅛	96⅞
CCCE 5⅝-95	11	2-6	97⅜	97⅞
Credit Agricole 6½-84	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
CCF 7-83	9 11/16	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
CCF 6½-83	9⅝	1-12	98⅞	99⅜
CCF 5¼-85	13 13/16	11-6	99⅝	100⅛
Creditanst 5¼-87	11 13/16	11-21	99⅛	99⅝
Creditanst 5½-91/97	12 1/16	1-16	98⅛	98⅝
Credit Lyon 6¼-82	11½	2-12	99½	99⅞
Credit Lyon 6-83	11¾	2-12	99¼	99¾
Credit Natl 5¼-88	9½	1-12	97¼	97¾
DG Bank 6¼-82	9 3/16	12-17	99¼	99¾
Gotabanken 6-88	11 7/16	11-17	98⅛	98⅝
GZB 7½-81	10 3/16	1-30	99⅝	99⅞
GZB 6-83	13⅝	4-9	99¾	100⅛
GZB 5½-89	9 13/16	11-3	98	98½
Hydrocarb 7½-82	10⅝	12-24	99½	100
IBJ 6-82	11⅝	2-15	99	99½
IBJ 6½-82	14⅝	1-1	99⅝	100⅛
IBJ 5½-85	10 11/16	12-3	98⅝	99⅛
IBJ 5¼-87	13 5/16	4-15	98¼	97⅞
IBJ 5¼-88	13½	4-9	98¼	98⅝
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9¾	1-26	98⅝	98⅞
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9¾	1-12	97⅞	98⅜
Westminster Bk 6-84	14	4-22	99⅞	100⅜
KOP 6½-82	9⅞	1-12	98⅝	99⅛
LTCB 6¼-81	9½	15-12	99⅝	99⅞
LTCB 6¼-82	9¾	1-27	99⅛	99⅝
LTCB 6-83	11⅝	2-15	99	99½
LTCB 5¼-85	11½	11-10	99¼	99¾
LTCB 5¼-86	11	12-15	98½	99
LTCB 5½-89	10⅝	12-9	98	98½
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 11/16	11-28	100	100½
ManHan O'seas 5½-94	12⅜	11-28	97¼	98¼
Midland Bank 6-82	11 7/16	11-17	100⅛	100⅝
Midland Bank 7¼-83	11 15/16	2-23	100⅛	101⅛
Midland Intl 6-83	11⅝	11-21	99⅝	100
Midland Intl 5-89	9½	12-22	97⅜	97⅞
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10⅝	12-5	97¼	97¾
Midland Intl 5½-93	9⅝	1-12	96¾	97¼
Natl Westmin 5½-90	9¾	12-23	97¾	98¼
Natl Westmin 5½-92		10-23	98⅝	99⅛
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	13½	4-14	97¾	98¼
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9⅝	12-24	98⅝	99⅛
Nippon Credit 6¼-86	9 9/16	1-14	97½	97⅞
Pop. Espanol 7¼-81	10¼	11-28	99½	100
Bk Scotland 7¼-83	11⅝	11-10	100⅛	101⅛
Bk Scotland 5¼-94	13¼	1-14	98⅛	98⅝
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	10⅝	11-28	99⅛	99⅝
Stand. & Chart. 5½-90	11¼	2-13	97½	98
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	12 1/16	2-13	97⅞	98⅜
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 1/16	11-28	97¼	97¾
Svenska Handels 5-87	10	1-15	98	98½
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	13⅞	4-8	98⅝	99⅛
Trade Develop 6-86	11 15/16	2-23	96¾	97¼
Thai Farmers 7¼-84	9¾	12-23	96	97
UBAF 6¾-82	13	2-26	99½	100
UBAF 7¼-82	10½	12-9	99⅛	99⅝
Union Finland 6½-82	14	4-22	100	100½
United O'seas 7-81	10 1/16	11-28	99½	100
United O'seas 6-83	12⅝	10-11	99¾	100¼
United O'seas 6-89	12⅞	12-31	98⅛	98⅝
Urquijo Intl 7¼-81	9¾	12-23	99⅝	99⅞
Urquijo Intl 6-86	12⅝	3-23	98½	98⅞
Wil. Glyn's Bk 6¼-84	12½	2-27	99¼	100¼
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	12 7/16	3-16	98⅛	98⅝

Non Banks

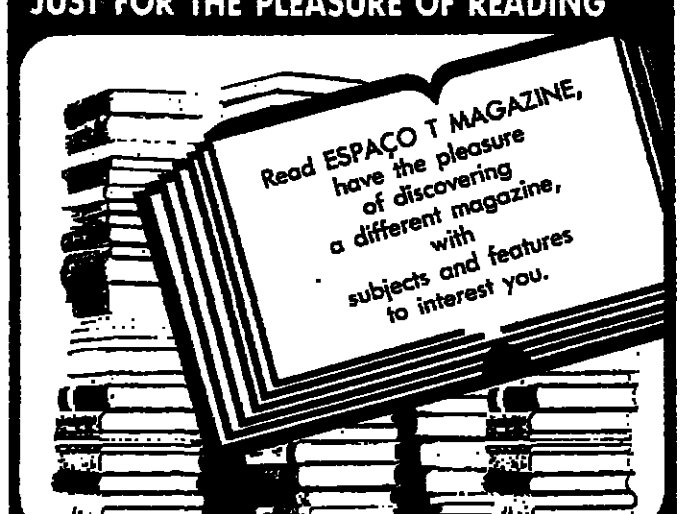
Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Enostrol 7-86	13⅛	3-23	99¼	100
JC Industries 1991	10¾	1-15	95½	96½
Natl Finan. 6-85/93	10⅞	1-7	101	101¼
Thailand 7-84	12⅝	3-17	97⅞	98⅜
Philippines 6½-86	13 5/16	4-21	95⅞	96⅜
Sumi Heavy 5¼-83	12 9/16	3-16	97¾	98¼
Sweden Rock-91	12 5/16	1-10	98⅛	98⅝
Sofitel 8-83	12¾	4-8	100⅝	101⅛
Sofitel 8-84	12⅜	12-8	100	100½
SNCF 6¼-85/97	10⅛	2-4	98⅝	99⅛
Texas Airlines 7-86	13 13/16	1-14	97½	98½
TVO Hock-91	10¾	2-11	99⅛	99⅝
IHI 6¼-85	15 5/16	10-27	99⅛	99⅝
Offshore Min. 1986	9 11/16	1-27	98	98½
Pemex 7-84	9 11/16	1-26	98¾	99¼
C.Itoh 5¼-87	12⅞	3-18	98⅛	98⅝

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

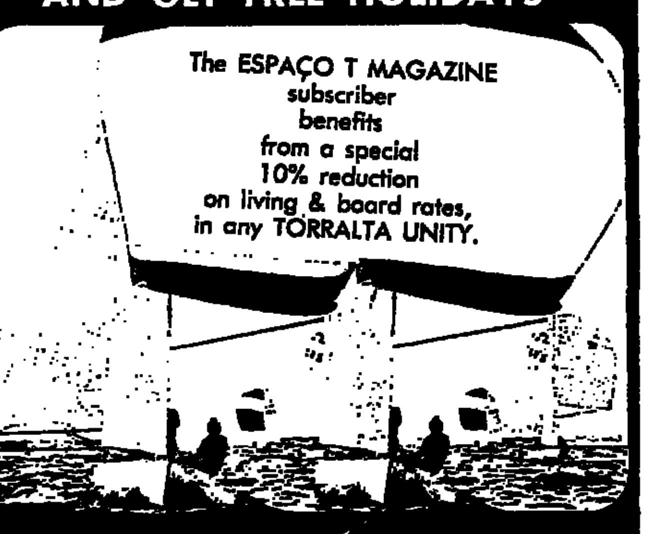
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October 21, 1980

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ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda,Berm.
— (d) Alliance Intl.SRsvs.($1) 12.1pc□

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
— (d) Baerbond SF 679.85
— (d) Conbar SF 716.00
— (d) Grobar SF 789.00
— (d) Stockbar SF 994.00

BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern
— (d) CSF Fund SF 17.73
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF 5.16
— (d) ITF Fund N.V. $13.34

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
— (w) Universal Dollar Trust $122.9c
— (w) High Interest Sterling £86.5cxd

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $25.94
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $15.55
— (w) Convertible Capital S.A. $32.25

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Actions Suisses SF 304.50
— (d) Canasec SF 648.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 61.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF 74.25
— (d) Energie-Valor SF 134.75
— (d) Ussec SF 579.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF 112.75

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—+(d) Concentra DM 19.20
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 65.20

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
— (m) American Values Common $
— (m) American Values Cum. Pref. $
— (w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $45.21
— (d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $73.18
— (d) Fidelity Far East Fd. $28.14
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $42.96
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $92.92
— (w) Fidelity World Fd. $26.11

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $54.40
— (w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$16.98
— (d) G.T. Bond Fund $13.19
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $12.92
— (d) G.T. Investment Fund $16.58
— (d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund $12.03
— (d) G.T. Technology Fund $20.84

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund Y1,851
— (r) Jardine S.East Asia $35.20

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 629.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 301.00

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
— (w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd $10.02

ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):
— (r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr. $55.76

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
— (r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,530.50
— (r) Securswiss SF 1,329.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
— (d) America-Valor SF 403.00
— (d) Intervalor SF 59.00
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 224.25
— (d) Univ. Bond Select SF 64.00
— (d) Universal Fund SF 81.35

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 27.25
— (d) Bond Invest SF 57.50
— (d) Convert-Invest SF 66.25
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 146.50
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 102.75
— (d) Globinvest SF 58.75
— (d) Pacific Invest SF 95.25
— (d) Romatac-Invest SF 460.00
— (d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 512.50
— (d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 207.00

UNION INVESTMENT.Frankfurt
— (d) Unirenta DM 37.34
— (d) Unifonds DM 17.21
— (d) Unirak DM 47.72

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $14.43
(r) Arab Finance I.F. $1,014.47
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) $8.69
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 130.20
(w) CAMIT $10.47
(w) Capital Gains Inv $18.32
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund $316.97
(w) Citadel Fund $2.58
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $1,289.92
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.43
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs $16.46
(d) Cortexa International US 105.17
(w) D.G.C. $54.53
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $24.15
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $26.40
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,276
(d) Energy Intl. N.V. $42.18
(w) First Eagle Fund $8,773.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $239.04
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr SF 170.85
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 72.34
(d) Fonditalia $21.95
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins DM 40.35
(d) Global Fund Ltd SF 6.438
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 7.08
(d) Hausmann Hldgs. NV $543.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $124.62
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $134.78
(d) Interfund S.A. $14.22
(w) Intermarket Fund $187.55
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $21.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $9.68
(d) Investa DWS DM 31.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques $61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $12.65
(w) Japan Selection Fund $100.38
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $54.49
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,222.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $16.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF $13.34
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $37.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold $95.22
(w) Luxfund $42.34
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $15.55
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $.63
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.71
(w) Nippon Fund $19.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.86*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $4.82*
(w) N.A.M.F. $111.76
(w) Pretoria Financial $1.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $43.66
(w) Quantum Fund N.V. $1,585.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund $10.78
(d) Renta Fund $58.47
(d) Rentinvest LF 797.00
(d) Safe Fund $5.17
(d) Safe Trust Fund $11.88
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 66.45
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $21.67
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 96.60
(w) Talent Global Fund $17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $46.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $91.82
(w) Transpacific Fund $43.21
(d) UNICO Fund DM 60.34
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $3.82
(w) Western Growth Fund $7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas $9.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $467.21
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $19.79
(w) Worldwide Securities $116.46
(w) Worldwide Special $2,977.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; e — Redempt price - Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

Japanese Banks Said to Receive Loan Approval

TOKYO — The Japan Finance Ministry has told lead Japanese banks that they can sume supplying yen-syndica loans to overseas borrowers wit their respective quotas totalli 200 billion yen ($959 million) d ing the second half of fiscal 19 banking sources said Tuesday.

The ministry also told the ba that the loan supply should be li ited to international insititutio export-promoting credits plans for developing natural sources overseas for Japanese dustries.

The supply of yen-syndica loans was suspended in Octo 1979, mainly for balance-of-p ments reasons, although sm amounts for export promot were excepted. The ministry permitted the resumption ap ently to recycle some of the pe dollars entering Japan to non producing countries, the sour said. The first yen-syndicated l probably will be to the Wo Bank; a contract is likely to signed next month.

Abitibi Drops Eurobo

Reuters

TORONTO — Abitibi-P withdrew on Tuesday plans to $50 million of 10-year Eurobo offered with a coupon of 13½ p cent because of a deterioration market conditions. The comp said it had planned to borrow funds in advance of its capital quirements but only under co tions which it considered to be vorable.

69 Drown off Indonesi

The Associated Press

JAKARTA — A ship with a go of cloves and other prod capsized in the Banda Sea, and of the 75 persons aboard drown the official news agency Antar ported Monday. The other were rescued by another boat.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 21

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

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- ☐ Foreign collections
- ☐ Letters of credit

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Africa, others (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Algeria (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Austria	Sch.	2,500.00	1,250.00	635.00
Bahrein (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Belgium	B.Fr.	4,540.00	[illegible]	1,290.00
Bulgaria (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Canada (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Cyprus (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Czechoslovakia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Denmark (air)	D.Kr.	748.00	374.00	[illegible]
Egypt (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Ethiopia (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Finland (air)	F.M.	612.00	306.00	170.00
France	F.F.	612.00	306.00	170.00
Germany	D.M.	324.00	162.00	90.00
Great Britain	£St.	46.00	23.00	12.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Hungary (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Iran (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Iraq (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Iceland (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Ireland	£Ir.	56.00	28.00	15.00
Israel (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Italy	Lire	108,000.00	54,000.00	30,000.00
Kuwait (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Lebanon (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Libya (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	4,640.00	2,320.00	1,280.00
Malagasy (air)	$	225.00	112.50	62.00
Malta (air)	$	172.00	86.50	48.00
Mexico (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Morocco (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Netherlands	$	344.00	172.00	94.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	672.00	336.00	186.00
Pakistan (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Poland (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Polynesia, French (air)	$	225.00	112.50	62.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	5,400.00	2,700.00	1,500.00
Romania (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
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South America (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	10,800.00	5,400.00	3,000.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	612.00	306.00	170.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Tunisia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Turkey (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
U.A.R. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
U.S.S.R. (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Yugoslavia (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00
Zaire (air)	$	255.00	127.50	70.00
Other Eur. Countr. (air)	$	172.00	86.00	48.00

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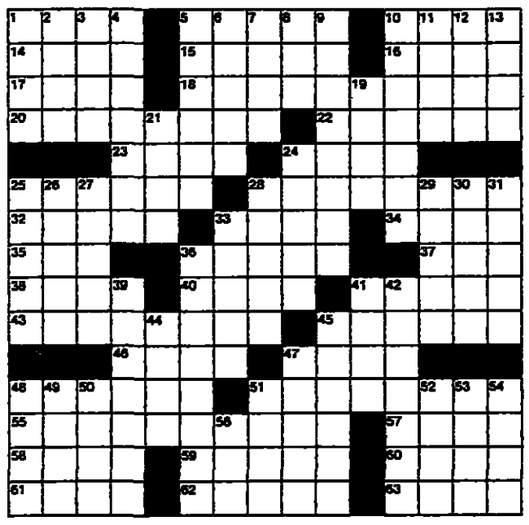
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Rates valid through December 1st, 1980.

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Spiny-finned fish
5 Commentator-writer Alexander
10 Hebrew dry measure
14 City founded by Harold III
15 Name meaning "lovable"
16 Skelton role
17 Furrow
18 Mouthpiece of a musical instrument
20 Ornamental shrub with roselike flowers
22 House for Henri
23 Waver; falter
24 Delineate
25 Devices for Figaro
28 One aided by Nader
32 Apt homophone for cruise
33 The Elephant Boy of films
34 Storage bin
35 Gypsy man
36 Like some court judgments
37 Chat informally
38 Poet Naso
40 Exigency
41 Having a dull finish
43 Spotted
45 Noisy disturbance
46 Klinger of "M*A*S*H"
47 Oaf
48 Evening reception
51 Supporting structure
55 Stoutness
57 Medicinal plant
58 French corn
59 With 47 Down, actress from Louisville
60 Boite
61 M.I.T. or R.P.I.
62 Challenged
63 Nicholas I or II

DOWN

1 Variety of pear
2 On the main
3 Feat in bridge
4 In one way or another
5 What olfactometers measure
6 —— up (emote onstage)
7 Swedish rock group
8 Avant-gardist
9 Most abundant metal in earth's crust
10 Sea urchin
11 Ne —— ultra (acme)
12 Leander's love
13 Prayer ending
19 Trippets
21 Swathes
24 Having a rounded projection
25 Young cod or haddock
26 Treasure ——
27 Send payment
28 Was concerned about
29 Glee
30 Gladden
31 Noted pollster
33 Scoff
36 Resolutely fearless
39 Thaw out
41 Shed, as feathers
42 Entice
44 Normandy city
45 Preserved, in a way
47 See 59 Across
48 Kind of trailer
49 SW Asian country
50 Wading bird
51 Berliner's brew
52 Greek underground org. in W.W. II
53 Lounge piece
54 Crystal gazer
56 Mouths: Lat.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

C	A	M	S			A	M	I	A			A	N	T
A	L	O	E	S		C	O	B		F	L	E	E	S
B	E	R	I	E	T		I	D	A		A	L	A	R	M
	C	O	M	R	A	D	E	S		I	N	A	R	M	S
			S	A	L		L	E	M	A					
A	S	S		P	I	G		A	T	B	A	T			
M	E	T	E		V	I	A	L		I	O	N	I	C	
P	A	R	T	N	E	R	S	I	N	C	R	I	M	E	
S	T	E	M	O		T	H	E	O		A	M	I	D	
	S	P	A	T	S			S	M	U		A	D	E	
			I	R	I	S		E	R	G					
B	O	O	I	N	C	O	M	P	A	N	I	O	N	S	
A	L	G	A	E		A	R	M		A	R	I	E	S	
K	E	L	P	S		M	A	I	L		H	E	L	L	O
U	S	I	E	S			S	Y	N			N	E	I	L

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	18	64	14	57	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	31	88	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	12	54	7	45	Foggy	MADRID	20	68	4	39	Cloudy
ANKARA	24	75	4	39	Overcast	MANILA	26	79	20	68	Foggy
ATHENS	23	73	17	63	Rain	MEXICO CITY	20	68	11	52	Foggy
AUCKLAND	32	90	10	50	Overcast	MIAMI	31	88	24	75	Cloudy
BANGKOK	39	84	15	59	Stormy	MILAN	17	63	3	37	Fair
BEIRUT	28	82	17	63	Cloudy	MONTREAL	8	46	—1	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	12	54	4	39	Overcast	MOSCOW	14	57	8	46	Cloudy
BERLIN	10	50	3	37	Foggy	MUNICH	7	45	—1	30	Fair
BRUSSELS	11	52	7	45	Cloudy	NASSAU	31	88	24	75	Fair
BUCHAREST	14	57	11	52	Overcast	NEW DELHI	33	91	19	66	Fair
BUDAPEST	13	55	1	34	Fair	NEW YORK	17	63	6	45	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	24	75	15	59	Rain	NICE	19	66	10	50	Cloudy
CAIRO	30	86	18	64	Fair	OSLO	9	48	—3	27	Fair
CASABLANCA	25	77	15	59	Cloudy	PARIS	15	59	4	39	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	10	50	3	37	Rain	PEKING	21	70	3	37	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	11	52	Fair	PRAGUE	8	46	—1	30	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	11	52	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	33	91	24	75	Overcast
EDINBURGH	7	45	4	39	Foggy	ROME	20	68	11	52	Fair
FLORENCE	18	64	9	48	Fair	SAN PAULO	32	90	19	66	Foggy
FRANKFURT	9	48	3	37	Fair	SEOUL	12	54	5	41	Fair
GENEVA	10	50	—1	30	Foggy	SINGAPORE	24	75	20	68	Showers
HELSINKI	10	50	5	41	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	8	46	1	34	Fair
H.C. MINH CITY	27	81	22	72	Overcast	SYDNEY	21	70	15	59	Cloudy
HONG KONG	28	82	24	75	Cloudy	TAIPEI	26	79	23	73	Foggy
HOUSTON	25	77	10	50	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	—	—	N.A.
ISTANBUL	24	75	18	64	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	29	84	16	61	Foggy
JAKARTA	29	84	23	73	Cloudy	TOKYO	18	64	14	61	Foggy
JERUSALEM	29	84	15	59	Fair	TUNIS	21	70	14	57	Cloudy
JOHANNESBURG	29	84	23	73	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55	—1	30	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	75	18	64	Fair	WARSAW	10	50	20	36	Cloudy
LIMA	21	70	14	57	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	21	70	9	48	Fair
LISBON	20	68	11	52	Cloudy	ZURICH	10	50	—1	30	Foggy

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1600, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5,975, 6,050, 7,120, 7,185, 7,255, 9,410, 9,750, 12,095 and 15,070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,660, 17,885, 15,420, 12,095, 11,820, 9,580, 7,120 and 6,050 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25,650, 21,470, 15,070, 11,750, 9,410, 7,130 and 5,975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25,650, 21,660, 17,880, 15,400, 11,820, 9,410, 7,185 and 6,005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,710, 17,770, 15,310, 11,760, 9,410, 7,140, 6,120 and 3,990 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25,650, 21,550, 17,770, 15,310, 11,750, 9,600, 7,180 and 6,195 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25,650, 17,790, 15,310, 11,865, 9,570, 6,195 and 3,915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88,900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15,245, 7,225, 6,040, 5,955, 3,980, 1,197, 792, 11,760, 9,760, 1,296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,200, 6,040, 1,260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17,820, 17,740, 15,290, 11,760, 9,770, 26,000, 6,110 and 1,575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 191 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21,540, 17,740, 15,205, 11,915, 9,760, 7,105 on the 13.5, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26,040, 21,460, 17,870, 15,330, 11,915, 9,740 7,280, 6,125, 5,995, 3,990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Witch Church Finds Texas Welcome Threat and Protest, Lot of Trouble

The Associated Press

AMARILLO, Texas — The head witch of the Church of Wicca says his group does not have any plans to return to Amarillo after a convention that was greeted by a bomb threat and protesters who advised the witches to "take up your cross, not your broom."

"It was certainly the most violent and unfriendly reception we've ever had anyplace," said Skip Tarrant after the weekend gathering. "To me it is reminiscent of the Salem witch trials" in Massachusetts in 1692.

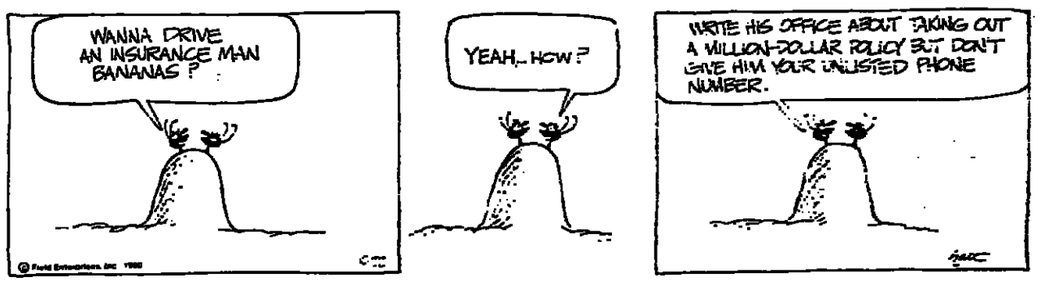
About 75 members of the church participated in a two-day convention here. Saturday's session was disrupted when a bomb threat forced the evacuation of the hotel where the group was meeting.

During the evacuation, about 300 fundamentalist Christians led by Judy Mamou gathered nearby to protest the presence of the convention.

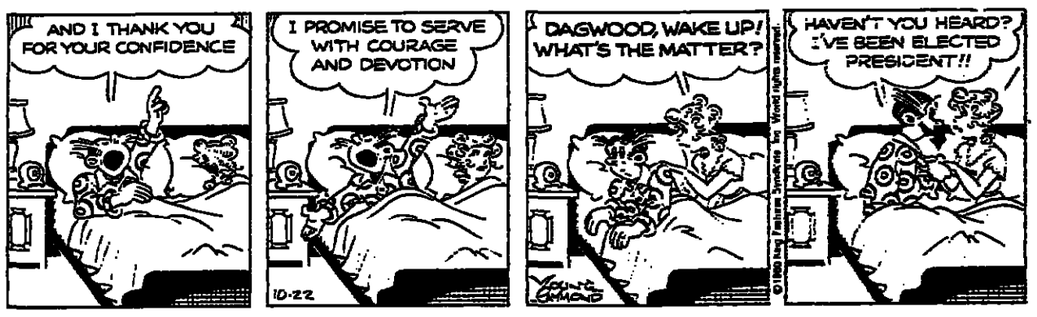
PEANUTS



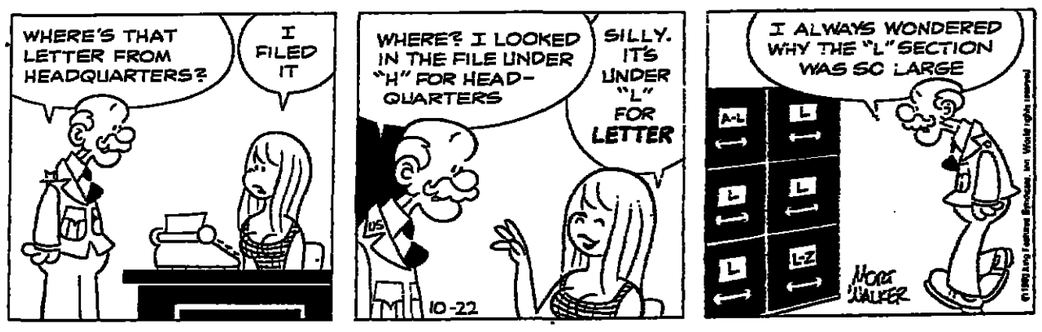
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



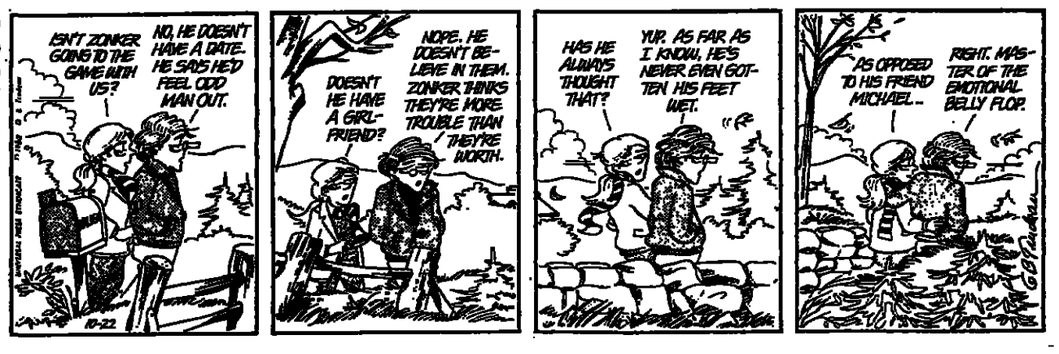
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

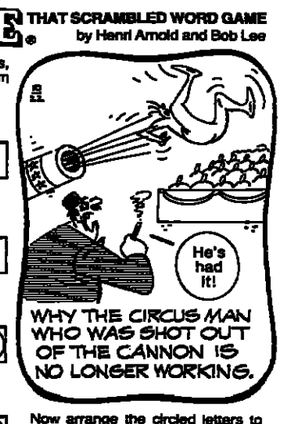
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

SEECA

IMERG

MOODDE

KELCHE



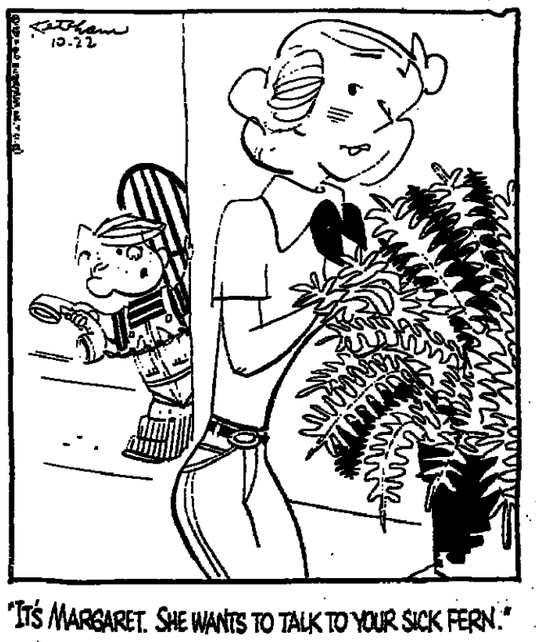
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE WAS _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PECAN SCOUR NAUSEA HANGAR
Answer: What the entertainer turned stool pigeon did—"SANG" TO THE COPS

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

KNIGHTS OF THE ROAD

A Hobo History

By Roger A. Bruns. Methuen. Illustrated. 214 pp. $10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

MOBILITY is part of Americ ca's romance, and of its anxiety. The United States has never gotten the pilgrim, the immigrant, the pioneer out of its system. Because American society is looser and less traditional than European ones, every American is, in a sense, a picaresque hero.

Americans are proud of their wanderlust because they don't understand it. They don't see that movement is the simplest and cheapest form of change. After Jack Kerouac's "On the Road," which sent thousands of young people shuttling to California and back, the wanderlust turned inward.

Through Human Landscapes

Through drugs, young people rode the rails of their nerves. They were hoboes of the psyche. In singles bars, men and women traveled through human landscapes, sexual geography. Commuters are hoboes fleeing both the city and the suburbs. Expatriates, too, are hoboes.

In "Knights of the Road," Roger A. Bruns offers a history of hoboes, who might be described as the domestic U.S. Foreign Legion. A sophisticated writer, an author of at least two books of history, Bruns is also director of publications for the National Historical Publications and Records Commission at the National Archives in Washington. He neither romanticizes nor underestimates his subject.

The hobo, he says, was partly a product of the Civil War, which left thousands of men with interrupted lives, little to return to, and the habit of foraging for food and living outdoors. There were almost 200,000 miles of railway tracks inviting the hobo to take a homegrown version of the Grand Tour. Americans have always spoken of finding themselves, and it seems to be a corollary of this formulation that you have to go out and look.

There were negative reasons too, Bruns reminds us, for traveling: a failure to outdistance, or a personal problem, or poverty, or boredom. A hobo might be a heavy drinker, or a criminal. From time to time, the adhesiveness seems to go out of American life, just as a Band-Aid will eventually fall off. In "Knights of the Road," there is a wistful remark to this effect made by John McCook, a turn-of-the-century minister and professor at Trinity College who wrote extensively on hoboes and tramps. "Apparently," he said, "when the *charm is broken and one discovers* that virtue can be disposed with and that contentment can be had some other way, there are a great many who resign domesticity permanently."

Among those who resigned domesticity temporarily, who were once hoboes, Bruns mentions Winthrop Rockefeller, Justice William O. Douglas, Jack London and Clark Gable. Some hoboes call Jesus Christ, dubbed Jerusalem Slim, as one of their fraternity. Charlie Chaplin and Emmett Kelly immortalized the tramp, and so did Samuel Beckett.

According to "Knights of the Road," a hobo is a migratory worker, a tramp is a migratory non-worker and a bum is a nonmigratory beggar in the cities. The life of a hobo or tramp was not easy. Railroad authorities seemed to have felt an almost hysterical hatred toward them. Their assertion that hoboes or tramps often pilfered freight does not satisfactorily explain the passion of the railroad men, and it was probably a case of a fundamental opposition of temperaments.

The life of the hobo or tramp, Bruns observes, was dangerous. According to the Interstate Commerce Commission, more th 47,000 freight hoppers were kill in the 10 years ending in 1908, a the number maimed was probat just as great. If a tramp or ho made a mistake in jumpi aboard, or in choosing his place could mean death. Some froze refrigerator cars when they cou not get the doors open. Some f off while riding at high speeds top of the cars.

Bruns traces the attempts hoboes and tramps to impr themselves. They put out news pers, formed Hobo colleges wh they were lectured on the wage s tem of the Hungarian republic a on man's relation to the cosmic finite, as well as on techniques survival and their legal rights. V ious political groups tried failed to enlist the hobo fraterni

The railroad hobo has alm disappeared. Some observ blame it on the lack of tempor or seasonal jobs, which does seem to be true. Some say the roads have become so mechani that it is impossible to hitch a ri It seems more likely that the exp nation is psychological.

It is conceivable that contem rary life is so disconnected free of social ties that there is no ing tangible to run from or to. can stay home and be a hobo the United States continues progress as it has been doing may develop a new breed hoboes who take to the road no find, but to get away from this biguous freedom.

Anatole Broyard is on the staf The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more 1,400 bookstores throughout the United St Weeks on list are not necessarily consecuti

FICTION

This Week		Last Week
1	THE KEY TO REBECCA, by Ken Follett	2
2	FIRESTARTER, by Stephen King	1
3	THE FIFTH HORSEMAN, by Larry Collins and Dominique Lapierre	3
4	RAGE OF ANGELS, by Sidney Sheldon	4
5	THE TENTH COMMANDMENT, by Lawrence Sanders	8
6	LOON LAKE, by E.L. Doctorow	7
7	FANNY, by Erica Jong	5
8	THE SPIKE, by Arnaud de Borchgrave and Robert Moss	9
9	THE ORIGIN, by Irving Stone	6
10	RANDOM WINDS, by Belva Plain	10
11	COME POUR THE WINE, by Cynthia Freeman	—
12	SINS OF THE FATHERS, by Susan Howatch	11
13	KANE & ABEL, by Jeffrey Archer	12
14	BELLEFLEUR, by Joyce Carol Oates	—
15	THE BOURNE IDENTITY, by Robert Ludlum	14

NONFICTION

1	CRISIS INVESTING, by Douglas Casey	1
2	SHELLEY: ALSO KNOWN AS SHIRLEY, by Shelley Winters	2
3	SIDE EFFECTS, by Woody Allen	3
4	FREE TO CHOOSE, by Milton and Rose Friedman	4
5	MUSIC FOR CHAMELEONS, by Truman Capote	5
6	CRAIG CLAIBORNE'S DIET GOURMET COOKBOOK, by Craig Claiborne with Pierre Franey	7
7	NOTHING DOWN, by Robert Allen	6
8	THE SKY'S THE LIMIT, by Wayne Dyer	9
9	GOODBYE, DARKNESS, by William Manchester	10
10	INGRID BERGMAN: MY STORY, by Ingrid Bergman and Alan Burgess	8
11	LYNDON, by Merle Miller	11
12	NUMBER 1, by Billy Martin and Peter Golenbock	12
13	MEN IN LOVE, by Nancy Friday	14
14	LITTLE GLORIA . . . HAPPY AT LAST, by Barbara Goldsmith	—
15	ANATOMY OF AN ILLNESS, by Norman Cousins	13

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

BRIDGE is a game for mental masochists. For most of us, the intellectual suffering when things go wrong greatly exceeds the converse situation when everything is rosy. Most of us lose more often than we win, and produce more errors than brilliancies.

For the vast majority whose play is limited to home and club, the following scenario is appropriate: Holding the hand of a lifetime, you bid well to a grand slam that is almost a laydown but is defeated by a most unlucky break. You find that another line of play, about equal in worth to yours, would have saved the day.

This was the sad fate of South on the diagramed deal. She arrived in seven spades, a highly desirable contract that could be reached in many ways.

In the auction, starting with a strong, artificial two-club bid, North is able to show positive values, a very good heart suit, and belated but significant spade support. This is all the information South needs, and seven spades is bid.

West led the club queen, and South had to find a way to dispose of her three diamond losers. She could plan to either ruff two and discard one, or vice versa. With normal breaks, both plans will succeed.

All South had to worry about is a ruff by a defender with a singleton club or heart. She does not worry about a 4-0 trump break, for that will be fatal in any event.

What South did was to win the club lead, ruff a diamond and attempt to discard two diamonds on heart winners. The pain on finding that West could ruff was reinforced by the post-mortem discovery that another line of play would have succeeded. If South confined herself with one heart trick, can maneuver successfully to two diamonds.

But a bridge psychoanalyst tempting to relieve South's feel of depression and guilt would l a telling point to make. The a native play of playing for fails if either defender has a sin ton club and can ruff.

The actual play fails against a singleton heart West. If East is able to ruff the ond round of hearts, South overruff and remain in the dri seat.

So although the slam fa South's play was theoretically rect, and she could leave the ca without a stain on her dum play.

NORTH
♠ 1052
♡ AKQ654
◇ —
♣ 10842

WEST
♠ J76
♡ 3
◇ Q7654
♣ QJ96

EAST
♠ 9
♡ J109872
◇ J32
♣ 753

SOUTH (D)
♠ AKQ843
♡ —
◇ AK1098
♣ AK

Both sides were vulnerable. The ding:

South	West	North	E
2♣	Pass	2♡	P
2♠	Pass	3♡	P
4◇	Pass	5♠	P
7♠	Pass	Pass	P

West led the club queen.

Moaning and Groaning in Philly

...nd You Think You've Got Problems . . .

...Thomas Boswell
...hington Post Service

...DELPHIA — You ...u're going bad when ...e takes you aside be... ...ne 4 of the World Se... ...tries to change your ...tance. And you take ...e.

...Kansas City's Willie ...who is hitting .182 in ...s and doesn't know ...turn. "I don't know ...here I am," he said.

...ind Uncrossed

...ife says I should stand ...hter at the plate, so ...g it. Anybody wanna ...hit?"

...now you're going bad ...a hit .305 for the sea... ...with the bases loaded ...ries game on the line, ...nager sends up a 36- ...has-been to pinch-hit

...ien the manager says, ..."I have used John. In ...tion, he never crossed ..."

...the Royals' John ...who is 0-for-19 for his ...on career and is so ...ne doghouse you have ...is Alpo at the back ...ll I can say," said ..."is that I'm still here."

...erealized Saga

...now you're going bad ...finally get enough at... ...your Series average to ...w .100. Ask Kansas ...ank White, who hit ...nst the New York ...and was named the ...League playoff's ...ble player. His Series ....095.

...ow you're going bad ...ngers leave boxes of ...in your locker. Ask ...ett, he of the hemor... ...blems, who has gone ...ce he declared, "My ...ure all behind me." ...rld Series is a tough time for people with sensitive feelings and thin skins. It's a bad time to go into a slump or fall afoul of your manager.

You know you're going bad when your Series ERA is 2.19 but your manager has so little confidence in your courage that he takes you out with a 7th-inning lead twice in five days after you've only thrown 82 and 77 pitches.

And both times the manager's pet reliever blows the lead.

Ask Larry Gura, the Kansas City southpaw, who says: "Boy, would I like to say some stuff. I wasn't the least bit tired either time. I didn't even have a chance to argue."

Mad-as-Hell Paul

You know you're going bad when you are the leading winner in the history of your franchise and are still in the prime of your career, but when you finally get to the World Series you don't get to pitch a single inning — although many scouts say you might be the best antidote to the other team's .301 team batting average.

Ask K.C.'s mad-as-hell Paul Splittorff who, after a strong start against the Yankees in the playoffs, has been passed over twice for starts in favor of young, sore-armed Rich Gale.

"If [Manager] Jim Frey doesn't think I am still a top-flight starter, if he doesn't think that's my role," said Splittorff, "I'll leave here. I'll make so many waves they can't keep me. . . ."

Broken Heart

You know you're going bad when George Brett, who never bad-mouths anybody, says of a fellow-player: "He's the reason we get all those errors," and then adds, concerning the tough plays that player botched in Game 5, "You have to make those plays."

Ask Willie Aikens, who says, "One day everybody's looking for a hero. The next day, they're looking for a scapegoat." Aikens was the Game 5 goat afield.

You know you're going bad when you're hitting .417 in the Series and your manager still pinch-hits for you every time you're supposed to face a lefty. Ask Clint Hurdle, who says: "It's breaking my heart."

You know you're going bad when your Series ERA is 10.80 and the only excuse your manager can come up with is, "He didn't have his good wrist pop tonight."

Ask Philadelphia's Larry Christenson, who lasted six batters against the Royals, allowing a single, two doubles, a triple and a 450-foot home run into a water fountain — and then said, "They didn't show me that much."

Ump Still Learning

You know you're going bad when you allow 18 runners on base in one game and your manager says the main reason was that the baseballs weren't "rubbed up properly."

Ask Steve Carlton, who complained about "slick balls" in Game 2, prompting umpire Don Denkinger to say, "And here I thought I'd heard 'em all."

You know you're going bad when you jog off the field with your .158 batting average, get hit right between the eyes by a paper wad thrown by a fan, and the only sympathy you get from teammate Phillie Larry Bowa is a wisecrack: "They don't know how to be mean in Kansas City. If that had happened in Philadelphia, it would have been a shot put."

Going Batty

Ask Pete Rose, who was so mad that he cocked his arm and almost threw the infield ball into the box seats at the paper-wad assassin. "I stopped," said Rose. "I'm not that dumb."

You know you're going bad when the manager sends you up to hit with the bases loaded in the bottom of the 9th inning of game 5 of a tied Series and the second time you swing, your bat flies out to the pitcher's mound.

And when you go out to fetch it, the pitcher picks it up, extends it toward you, then pokes you in the pit of the stomach with the butt end.

Ask Jose Cardenal, 0-for-6 in his first Series, who not only got gored by Tug McGraw, but then had it reported back to him that McGraw claimed Cardenal had cursed him in Spanish.

"I no say nothing to him," said Cardenal. "Everybody knows McGraw is a crazy man. He jab me in the stomach with my own bat."

Is the World Series fair? Is it fun?

"No," said Cardenal, summing up the feelings of generations of those for whom the Series has been a pie in the face, a theater of humiliation.

"I go to home plate thinking, 'Jose, you are going to be the hero. One little bit and you will be everywhere, even on the "good-morning" talk shows.' Then I strike out to end the game.

"As I walk back to the dugout, I say to myself: 'Jose, you were wrong. You are not the hero. Today, you are the bum.' "



Associated Press

Pitcher Tug McGraw jabs Royals' Jose Cardenal in the stomach with Cardenal's bat in 9th inning of Game 5. The bat had slipped out of Cardenal's hands on a bases-loaded swinging strike. McGraw retrieved it, returned it aggressively — and then struck Cardenal out to end the game.

The Soccer Scene

A Showdown in Scotland

By Rob Hughes
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Long, long afore the Texans arrived to pump in the black oil from the North Sea around Aberdeen, the English were prospectin' up there for nuggets in the granite city. And the pipeline that produced such varied quarry as Denis Law and Ron Yeats is still in business, as the folks who recently sold striker Steve Archibald to Tottenham Hotspurs for $2 million can tell.

Denis, the irrepressible menace, and big Ron Yeats will back home Wednesday. So, in spirit will Bill Shankly, the wise old Scot who signed them for different English clubs in the '60s. First he took Denis, a slip of lad of 145 pounds with squinting eyes and a canny Aberdonian knack of squeezing acrobatic goals from the meanest defenses. Later, with Liverpool, Shanks invited the press to inspect a new, 201-pound purchase, Yeats: "The man's a colossus. . . . Come in, boys — take a walk around him."

Dollar for Dollar

Law, now a BBC commentator, will not have to compete with cowboys pouring off oil riggs to shell out a black-market $250 per ticket for the match. Yup, the fellers from Dallas — who wouldn't give peanuts to watch the United States take on Canada in the World Cup Saturday — are matching the Scots dollar for dollar in the ticket hunt for the championship game of the British Isles.

That, at any rate, is what they call it. We know it as merely a second-round, first-leg European Cup encounter between Aberdeen, the Scotish champion, and English champion Liverpool.

But there ain't no way this little trip is being made easy for Liverpool. The local airport shuts at 10.30 p.m. sharp, and despite exhortations from the visitors and police, red tape isn't going to be relaxed for a soccer match. So mighty Liverpool will make a 7-mile coach dash to another airport to get away that night. And the fans? Damn the fans. Aberdeen can sell the tickets without Liverpudlians. "Personally, I think we'd have less trouble playing behind the Iron Curtain," says Liverpool's exasperated travel manager.

The rest of Europe may, meanwhile, focus their eyes on a contest between clubs with gilt-edged pasts. Bayern Munich plays Ajax Amsterdam, both three-time winners: But so fast is decline, so swift the turnover, that Franz Beckenbauer's Munich and Johan Cruyff's Amsterdam are but memories.

The Germans, with Paul Breitner and Karl-Heinz Rummenigge, had the wealth and spectator support to rebuild, whereas poor Ajax has become a mirror to the disapperance of Dutch mastery and spectator interest.

Good Enough

Elsewhere in the European Cup, Real Madrid has a nostalgic but hardly petrifying reunion with Honved Budapest. History, again, for Honved has nobody like Ferenc Puskas, the famous galloping major who starred for both clubs. Real is not what it was, but good enough to prove that the magic long ago departed the Magyars.

Finally, in the premier competition, it will be interesting to see if CSKA Sofia, the Bulgarian army team, is as good as side as deposed champion Nottingham Forest made it appear in the first round. Sofia is due to play Szombrierki Bytom, a Polish team about which I know absolutely nothing except that it unexpectedly won the championship with resounding 5-0 victory over cup winner Legia Warsaw, with Roman Ogaza scoring hat-trick.

Impregnable

The Cup Winners' Cup is a curiosity: West Ham can open its doors to spectators again but it has a devilish opponent in Politechnia Timisoara from Romania. On the coattails of Romania's victory over England and its own success against Celtic, Politechnia will be a tough force to break down, particularly with injured West Ham creator Trevor Brookings out.

Prising open defenses will also be order of the evening in Sweden, where Malmo, European Cup finalist two years ago, has to try to put one past Manuel Bento, Benfica's 32-year-old goalie who has proved impregnable in 18 hours' play.

At least one minnow is assured of further Cup Winners' success — Newport of the English Third division travels confidently to Hauger Haugesund of the Norwegian second.

Individual conflict is best revealed in the UEFA Cup. There is an intriguing midfield battle of wits between Juventus and Widzew Lodz — the touch and vision of the Italians' imported Irishman, Liam Brady, versus the technically superb and sometimes fiery pole Zbigniew Boniek. Before turning to Brady, Juventus used every agency from Fiat to the pope to try to seduce Poland to part with its 24-year-old international; instead Boniek arrives as an opponent.

Traveling the other way, English league leader Ipswich must play in Prague without injured Dutchman Frans Thijssen. Again the human element is put to fearful risk, as Ipswich apparently attempts to play center-forward Paul Mariner despite hamstring and Achilles tendon strains.

Double Quest

Last but potentially best, Barcelona travels to Cologne with a double purpose: Hold the Germans, whose goal-scoring form is potent now that the players have got rid of coach Karl-Heinz Heddergott, and complete the $2-million tranfer of Cologne's German International Bernd Schuster.

Barcelona, in preventing Schuster from a fate tantamount to professional suicide by stepping on his planned move to the New York Cosmos, will have to unload one overseas player, so Allan Simonsen, the best forward in Europe two years ago, hopes to boost his prospects of returning to Bundesliga.

Also returning: Sir Alf Ramsey, architect of England's 1966 World Cup triumph, fired by Panathinaikos of Athens, where he was technical adviser. The past counts for nothing.

...lelen: Forgotten Marathon Man

By Frank Litsky
New York Times Service

... — Frank Shorter, winner of the 1972 Olympic marathon, ...ning-gear stores, promotes running clothes and makes ...nercials. Bill Rodgers, winner of the last four New York ...oston Marathons, does the same things.

...n, who made it all possible, is not sharing the wealth. ...ear-old unemployed psychologist in Alamosa, Colo. He ...a day, is writing an autobiography — and is proud of the ...ng boom because, he says, "I started it all." And he did. ...ess not rescued U.S. marathon running in the mid-60s ...how status, Sunday's New York City Marathon probably ...in Central Park with a hundred or so hardies instead of ...a five-borough extravaganza with 16,000 runners, a mil...s and international TV coverage.

Record-Holder and Favorite

...aves Edelen became a world record-holder in the ...was an Olympic favorite. His achievements helped attract ...s to a race they once shunned. And his personality and ...ed the broad media attention that the marathon had ...Boston. The running boom of the '70s is his monument. ...ed by the rush of financial rewards for today's road ...month's Atlantic City Marathon offered cash prizes to the ...s. October's Diet Pepsi 10-kilometer run offered prize ...ading finishers' clubs — which, in turn, were allowed to ...to the runners. A prize-money circuit seems imminent. ...ifferent for Edelen. From 1960-64, when he lived and ...land, he taught English in a private school for $120 a ...e lacked $650 to return to the United States for the 1964 ...youngsters from the YMCA in Sioux Falls, S.D., raised ...ough car washes, dances, basketball benefits and dona...

...t 13 years too early," said Edelen. "It's about time this ...in my last year in England, I started making money hand ...money?

...big at the time," he said. "I beat Gaston Roelants in a ...s, and a guy came over and said, 'How much do you ...im, 'Nothing — just meals and expenses.' But I started ...I found that guys who couldn't carry my shoes were ...100 a race under the table.

...races, when they asked what I wanted, I told them $300 ...got it. I made enough money to go home and put myself ...te school."

'Small and Fat'

...tarted in high school in St. Louis Park, Minn. "I went out ...id Edelen, "but I was small and fat and hated contact. In ...I tried cross-country and had almost immediate success. ...I enjoyed the pain of running to a certain extent. And it ...us boost to my ego."

...led it. When he was 7, his mother was institutionalized. ...rced and remarried. Edelen did not get along with his ...l his father found him a home elsewhere.

...was running around with bad guys and headed for the ...ne of my friends wound up there. Running gave me rec...st of my life."

...rsity of Minnesota, he became the Big 10's 1958 two-mile ...960, his attempt to make the United States Olympic team ...eter run was foiled when his qualifying times were not ...

But in 1963, the 5-foot-10-inch Edelen, lean and sharp-featured, set an unofficial world marathon record of 2 hours 14 minutes 28 seconds for the 26 miles 385 yards.

Edelen was not exactly in the heroic mold. He lacked basic speed, never having bettered 4 minutes 18 seconds for a mile or 57 seconds for the quarter-mile. He drank beer nightly and smoked a cigarette occasionally. "Think how good I might be if I didn't have these vices," he mused at the time.

In 1964, the winner of the Yonkers (N.Y.) Marathon was guaranteed a berth on the U.S. Olympic team. In temperatures that reached 91 degrees and stifling humidity, Edelen won by almost three and a half miles. He eagerly awaited the Olympics in Tokyo.

"I would like to win a medal," he said, "but I can't say why. Once a man says, 'This is the answer, this is why I run,' he's finished. It's a question you don't ask yourself. If you do, you start wondering if it's worth it."

There were three favorites for the Olympic marathon — Edelen; Aurele Vandendriessche, a master at a Belgian trade school and winner of the 1963 and 1964 Boston Marathons; and Abebe Bikila, an Ethiopian army officer. No American had won since Johnny Hayes in 1908.

But Edelen was stopped by an unexpected foe — sciatica. He had suffered from severe back pains since shortly after the Yonkers race.

Bikila, who won the 1960 Olympic marathon running barefoot, won this time in running shoes in 2:12:12, breaking Edelen's world record. Edelen finished a courageous sixth in 2:18:13; Vanderdriessche was seventh in 2:18:43.

One More Try

Edelen vowed to try again in the 1968 at Mexico City, where the thinner air — a mile and a half above sea level — created difficultly for distance runners. In 1966, he moved to Alamosa, where the altitude was similar to Mexico City's, and earned a master's degree in psychology there at Adams State College. But his Olympic dreams vanished when his back problems returned. His serious running days ended; in 1974, his life almost ended.

"I was running 9 or 10 miles a day," he said. "I ran one race that year, in Montana. Then I almost got killed in a car accident. I broke my pelvis, shoulder and some ribs, and I ripped my diaphragm. I was in traction for six weeks. But the accident shifted my spine off the sciatic nerve, and I haven't had trouble from it since. But if you have sciatica, I don't recommend that cure."

Edelen continued to live in Alamosa, teaching psychology at Adams State until last January. Now, he considers himself more jogger than runner.

"Motivation changes," he said, "but I have few regrets. I let running drift away. I enjoyed it. I loved running.

"Running filled a void. I experienced loneliness, isolation, insecurity. I never got with people I could identify with. I was associated with people who weren't productive. That happens to a lot of people. Running was an answer for me."

How does Edelen regard his role in marathon history?

"I was the best in the world," he said. "I put the marathon on the map in the United States. I was a pioneer."

...ers' Plunkett Excels
...-34 Defeat of Steelers

...ciated Press

...H — Jim Plunkett ...sburgh Steeler sec... ...e touchdown pass... ...vo bombs to Cliff ...Oakland to a 45-34 ...all League victory ...ght.

...scoring the most ...a visiting team at ...stadium, took the ...ith a 21-point sec... ...plosion that gave ...lfume lead.

...played without in... ...nn Swann, Franco ...Stallworth. In ad... ...linebacker Jack ...game with a first... ...ury. Steeler quart... ...adshaw fired a pair ...fore he was sidelin... ...l period with a leg, hit 13 of 21 passes for 247 yards. Bradshaw completed 18 of 27 for 299 yards.

...took over as the ...a week ago after ...suffered a broken

Early in the third quarter, Plunkett and Branch combined on a 56-yard touchdown pass to put the Raiders up 35-24. Bradshaw countered with a 36-yard scoring pass to Theo Bell and Matt Bahr added a 32-yard field goal, cutting the Oakland lead to one point. But Plunkett hit Branch on a 34-yard TD pass in the fourth period, and Chris Bahr, Matt's brother, kicked a 35-yard field goal for the final margin.

The defending Super Bowl champions fell to 4-3. "What's wrong with the Steelers is injuries and the rest of the damn National Football League," said defensive tackle Joe Greene. "It is a competitive business. People have written our epitaph and we've only played seven ball games. We're very much aware of the adage of 'What have you done for me lately?' "

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE	W	L	T	Pct.	PF	PA
East						
New England	6	1	0	.857	207	131
Buffalo	5	2	0	.714	148	108
Baltimore	4	3	0	.571	153	142
Miami	4	3	0	.571	99	144
N.Y. Jets	1	6	0	.143	114	164
Central						
Pittsburgh	4	3	0	.571	190	146
Cleveland	4	3	0	.571	147	133
Houston	4	3	0	.571	114	125
Cincinnati	3	4	0	.429	108	105
West						
San Diego	5	2	0	.714	218	128
Oakland	4	3	0	.571	182	178
Seattle	4	3	0	.571	131	138
Denver	3	4	0	.429	130	156
Kansas City	3	4	0	.429	125	142
NATIONAL CONFERENCE						
East						
Philadelphia	6	1	0	.857	190	88
Dallas	5	2	0	.714	184	102
St. Louis	2	5	0	.286	140	158
Washington	2	5	0	.286	101	120
N.Y. Giants	1	6	0	.143	98	220
Central						
Detroit	5	2	0	.714	176	121
Chicago	3	4	0	.429	99	107
Minnesota	3	4	0	.429	102	150
Green Bay	2	4	1	.357	96	163
Tampa Bay	2	4	1	.357	99	140
West						
Los Angeles	5	2	0	.714	208	135
Atlanta	4	3	0	.571	188	138
San Francisco	3	4	0	.429	161	229
New Orleans	0	7	0	.000	102	209

Monday's Result
Oakland 45, Pittsburgh 34

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
New York	2	1	.667	—
Philadelphia	3	2	.600	—
New Jersey	4	3	.571	—
Boston	2	2	.500	½
Washington	1	4	.200	2
Central Division				
Atlanta	4	0	1.000	—
Indiana	3	1	.750	1
Milwaukee	3	2	.600	1½
Chicago	2	2	.500	2
Cleveland	2	4	.333	3
Detroit	0	5	.000	5
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
San Antonio	4	1	.800	—
Utah	3	3	.500	1½
Denver	2	3	.400	2
Houston	2	3	.400	2
Kansas City	2	4	.333	2½
Dallas	1	4	.200	3
Pacific Division				
Los Angeles	5	0	1.000	—
Phoenix	4	1	.800	1
Golden State	3	2	.600	2
Seattle	3	3	.500	2½
Portland	1	3	.250	3½
San Diego	1	3	.250	3½

Monday's Result
Seattle 98, Utah 92 (V. Johnson 19, Sikma 14, Westphal 13; McKinney 21, Griffith 19, Dantley 17).

Transactions

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

GOLDEN STATE—Activated Rudy White, guard, from the injured list. Placed Lorenzo Romar, guard, on the injured list.

MILWAUKEE—Placed Scott Lloyd, center-forward on waivers. Transferred Mike Evans, guard, from the injured list to the active roster.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

NEW ENGLAND—Signed Tom Owen, quarterback, to a one-year contract.

WASHINGTON—Placed Ray Waddy, cornerback, on the injured reserve list.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

QUEBEC—Maurice Filion, general manager-head coach, resigned as head coach. Named Michel Bergeron, head coach. Waived Gerry Hart, defenseman. Recalled Normand Rochefort, defenseman, from Three Rivers of the Quebec Major Junior Hockey League.

WINNIPEG—Assigned John Markell, left wing, and Anders Steen, center, to the Tulsa Oilers of the Central Hockey League.

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(Continued from Back Page)

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Observer

Forever Ember

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I have just taken The Burn-Out Test concocted by the Anchor Press-Doubleday publishing empire to help people determine whether they are burning out and need to purchase Dr. Herbert J. Freudenberger's book, "Burn-Out," which will tell them how to fan fire out of their ashes.



Baker

If you think I intend to reveal my score, you are a burned-out case and ought to buy Dr. Freudenberger's restorative immediately. No mind in full flame expects candor about matters of this sort, least of all from newspaper columnists, a species susceptible to complete burn-out within two weeks after first undertaking their grim task of disgorging wisdom at precisely spaced intervals, often on days when their brain pans have the Vacancy sign out.

* * *

I confess, however, that a few of the test's 15 questions were troubling. Oh, not Question No. 1 — "Do you tire more easily? Feel fatigued rather than energetic?" It is no easier for me to tire now than when I was in high school, an era when it took me a full 10 minutes after getting out of bed in the morning to become totally fatigued.

In those days, of course, knowing that I had to face a Latin class at 8 a.m. was a great aid to rapid tiring. Nowadays, lacking an 8 a.m. Latin class, I am often unable to achieve deep fatigue until I have been at least 15 minutes out of the sheets.

Question No. 5 was more troublesome. "Are you often invaded by a sadness you can't explain?" Fortunately, the temptation to answer "Yes" was dispelled when I moved on to Question No. 8 — "Are you seeing close friends and family members less frequently?"

My answer was "No. I am seeing close friends and family members as frequently as ever." And not necessarily a good thing, either, for I have noticed that these people so dear to me seem of late to tire more easily and feel fatigued rather than energetic and work harder and harder and accomplish less and less, thereby showing distinct symptoms of burn-out as defined by other questions.

I scored very high on Question No. 9: "Are you too busy to do even routine things like make phone calls or read reports or send out your Christmas cards?"

* * *

Fortunately, yes. I observed 20 years ago that making phone calls, sending masses of Christmas cards and, especially, reading reports produced in me an invasion of sadness I could explain all too well. The phone calls invariably brought bad news, addressing Christmas cards reminded me of Scrooges who had not sent me cards the previous Christmas, and reading reports invariably reminded me that English, my mother tongue, was on her death bed.

My answer to Question No. 11 — "Do you feel disoriented when the activity of the day comes to a halt?" — was "Yes, frequently, since I often take a large martini at that hour."

Question No. 14 — "Does sex seem like more trouble than it's worth?" — seemed excessively tricky, since it is always difficult to measure sex in terms of worth. My answer here would have to be an equivocal admission that sometimes sex does seem like more trouble than it's worth. I confess, for example that sex in a crowded theater almost always seems to me like more trouble than it's worth, especially during an intermission.

* * *

Question No. 12 was the real stumper, however. "Is joy elusive?" it asked. Hasn't it always been? Mustn't it always be? Isn't it joy's elusiveness that makes it so precious during those moments when it pays one of its fleeting calls?

Show me a person in whom joy has signed on for a three-year lease and I'll show you a person who feels disoriented all day long, as well as when the activity of the day comes to a halt. I'll show you a person who will pay good money to be invaded by a little sadness he can't explain. I'll show you a case of burn-out to make even Dr. Freudenberger tire more easily and feel fatigued rather than energetic.

The Comedie-Francaise

National Theater Celebrates 300th Birthday

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — On Oct. 21, 1680, at Versailles, Louis XIV signed an edict establishing a national theater. Thus, the Comedie-Francaise came into being, and it is celebrating its 300th anniversary this week with performances of "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" and a television spectacle.

The Sun King's 1680 proclamation, first dictated when he was in the field in August of that year, completed the amalgamation of three companies in Paris: the Moliere troupe and the Theatre du Marais (already combined in 1673 after Moliere's death) and the Comediens du Roi of the Hotel de Bourgogne.

Its first home was in Rue Guenegaud, but after seven years there it dropped anchor in a former tennis court in what is now Rue de l'Ancienne-Comedie, its home for 90 years. It had the sole right to perform plays in French *in Paris, a monopoly it held until* the French Revolution.

Its organization today differs little from that at its outset. It is an actors' cooperative in which each member is subject to a discipline maintained by common consent. Their *doyen* is the actor of longest service.

After a year's trial and a formal debut in a role of his (or her) choice, the novice becomes a *pensionnaire*, and after an indefinite period may become a *sociétaire*, or full member, on the resignation or death of a member.

For its inaugural performance Racine's "Phedre" and Molière's "Le Medecin malgre lui" composed a double-bill. The roll-call of authors reads like a history of French literature, but its favorites remain Moliere, Racine, Corneille, Marivaux, Beaumarchais, Hugo and de Musset. Of playwrights of the last 100 years only Feydeau, whose farces entered the repertory at the end of World War II, has approached them in popularity.

Plays by eminent native writers are welcomed, but living foreign dramatists are not done. Beckett's "Waiting for Godot" being an exception. Chekhov, Shaw, Brecht and Pirandello have been received, but though dead, O'Neill and Molnar are still waiting.

The Salle Richelieu, its main auditorium, stands near the site in the Palais-Royal where Moliere's company once played. It has replaced a building to which Talma, the great actor of his day, took the republican faction of the Comedie-Francaise during the French Revolution.

In 1793, as Louis XVI stood trial, the remaining faction staged "Pamela" by Francois de Neuchateau, which naively displayed royalty in a tolerant light. The house rose in riot and the actors were arrested.

"We shall have the head of the Comedie-Francaise on the block," roared the bloodthirsty deputy, Collot d'Herbois, a failed actor. But neither the theater nor its players were beheaded.

Before Moscow in 1812, Napoleon's thoughts turned to the theater and he wrote a new constitution for the Comedie-Francaise. On returning to Paris he discussed its details with Talma, whom he enormously admired.

Many of the Comedie-Francaise's artists over three centuries might have stepped from the pages of fiction. Marie Champmesle who was Racine's mistress and created his heroines, must coax the dramatist's pen. The Watteauesque 18th-century beauty, Adrienne Lecouvreur, rejected the stilted style of her predecessors and was the object of unabating popularity during her short life. Loved by Maurice de Saxe, she died suddenly (murder by a rival was suspected), and like Moliere she was refused Christian burial.

The volatile 19th-century actress Rachel played Lecouvreur in Scribe's drama, and Rachel's brief, passionate love affairs, her meteoric rise and early death also have been dramatized. The tempestuous Sarah Bernhardt was a legendary personification of histrionic genius.

The Comedie-Francaise has been the cradle of stars, but no player has star billing, the ensemble concept being maintained. Like the divine Sarah, some who have won acclaim on its boards leave to seek their fortunes elsewhere. The admired Coquelin left to take over the Theatre de la Porte-Saint-Martin, where he staged and acted in the premiere of "Cyrano de Bergerac," and Cecile Sorel abandoned the classics temporarily for the music hall. As she came down the grand staircase of the Casino de Paris she inquired of her audience: "How was my descent?"

Madeleine Renaud, Edwige Feuillere, Marie Bell, Robert Hirsch and Jean Piat are among the more recent departures and occasionally a star joins the company for a spell. Raimu, the boulevard and screen comedian, enlisted to be "Le Malade imaginaire"; Jean Marais, the matinee idol, came to play a memorable Nero in "Britannicus," and Daniel Ivernel undertook Uncle Vanya. It was the unrealized ambition of Maurice Chevalier to play "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" in the House of Moliere.

Scandals have frequently rocked the Salle Richelieu. Perhaps the most famous disturbance was caused at the premiere of Hugo's "Hernani" in 1830, when the theater became the battlefield of the war between classicism and romanticism.

The Camelots du Roi raised a storm over the presentation of Bernstein's "Apres Moi" because its author had boasted of deserting from military service. The Surrealists, at odds with Cocteau, tried to drown out Berthe Bovy's tearful telephone call in his "La Voix humaine."

The occupation brought no noisy demonstrations, but Jean-Louis Barrault persuaded Claudel to permit a production of his "Soulier de Satin," which with its glorification of Latin culture was not to the taste of the occupying authorities. It went on nonetheless, though its run was curtailed, and the collaborationist press administered the expected panning.

The week finds the Comedie-Francaise in a festive mood with "Le Bourgeois gentilhomme" done up as a sort of lavish extravaganza. There are ballets choreographed by Michel Rayne and the score mingles Lully and Richard Strauss. Jean-Laurent Cochet has directed the play, which has the air of interrupting the spectacle numbers. Jean Le Poulain is M. Jourdain, expansive as the staging itself. There is a hilarious cameo by Jacques Sereys as the master of philosophy and Virginie Pradal renders the ringing laughter of Nicole, the housemaid overcome by her master's ridiculous pretensions.

An exhibition on three centuries of the daily life at the Comedie-Francaise opens today and runs to Jan. 12 at the Centre Pompidou.

On the birthday of the Comedie-Francaise, the first and one of the finest of national theaters, one may recall Napoleon's tribute: "The French theater is the glory of France, the opera merely an expression of its vanity."



Comedie-Francaise melodrama of about 1790.





Clairon (left) in Voltaire's "L'Orphelin de la Chine," (1755); Berthe Bovy in Jean Cocteau's "La Voix humaine" (1930).

PEOPLE:

Picasso Ex-Companio Opens Own Art Show

Francoise Gilot has opened exhibition at Columbia Univer of 31 of her art works. Miss G was long a companion of the Pablo Picasso and is now the of Dr. Jonas Salk. Her sl opened shortly after the debut Tiffany jewelry collection desig by her daughter, Paloma Picass

* * *

Jonathan Cerf, son of the publisher Bennett Cerf, success ly defended his crown in the fo annual U.S. Othello Champ ships in New York. Cerf, 34, writes arithmetic textbooks, represent the United States in fourth annual international ch pionships in London this week Cerf reclaimed his 1979 title in strategic board game by defea Carol Jacobs of Daytona Be Fla., Mark Sprague of Roche N.Y., and Andy Roberts of Di Calif., in the six-game round-r final. The finalists represente gional winners from the 28 i events. Othello boosters claim the game, invented in Japan s years ago and brought to the U ed States in 1976, has 40 mi players in 106 nations.

* * *

Rudolf Serkin, the mast American pianist, is to embar age 77 on a major new reco and concert venture with the I don Symphony Orchestra. U the LSO's principal condu Claudio Abbado, Serkin will down for posterity his ma readings of Mozart's 27 piano certos. The series begins next tumn in London.

* * *

Gloria Vanderbilt and Vidal soon, watch out! Muhammad A getting into the sportswear l ness. "These will be the gre clothes of all time," said Ali, pearing at a news conference beige suit, burnt orange shirt black shoes. "Nothing can be unless I approve," the three heavyweight champion said of Sportswear, which will in clothing for men, women and dren. The new venture do mean the 38-year-old boxe through with fighting, he insi Ali lost to Larry Holmes in fight Oct. 2, and his manager advised him not to fight a "I'm too great to go out like t Ali said.

—SAMUEL JUST

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